THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

January 4, 1947

1946 IN THE REVIEW

AN EDITORIAL

Land Registration Deadline

By Chang Tien-fu

Power Of A-Bombs

By James R. Young

Will Yenan Become Stalingrad?

By Van Bryce

CHINA'S NEW BUDGET

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 104 PRICE CNC$1,000 Number 5

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Travesty!

To The Editor:

The peace talks between the KMT and CP may said to have come to a total standstill. The civil war is raging everywhere. The economic foundation of the nation is on the verge of collapse. Public functionaries lead a wandering dog's life, owing to the soaring of prices and low salaries. The living standard of the populace of the country is also an unprecedentedly low one, having nothing better to eat than corn soup and millet bread, the least nutritive foods.

Wheat when harvested is collected by the Bureau of Land Taxations to feed the so-called National armies. Rural adults have been conscripted and sent away to become "cannon fodder" on the absolutely insignificant civil war fronts. Hunger is spreading, the stench of blood pollutes the air, poverty prevails and corrupt officials and army officers are filling every nook of the country. This is the picture of present-day China before our eyes, especially so in KMT-controlled areas, where one could find neither justice nor reason nor peace.

For a long time we were stunned by the fact that the Kuomintang so easily broke the PCC agreement, which was acceptable to all parties and creeds, and launched the nation in more intensive civil war, which any conscientious Chinese will acknowledge as the key to a bottomless abyss. Through much comparing and probing, we are now thoroughly clear as to the cause of the civil war, which turns out to be a very simple one: A struggle between the oppressed and those holding political power and economic rights.

As was pointed out in an earlier letter, the KMT is now an agglomeration of corrupt and incompetent bureaucrats, warlords, big capitalists, bankers, landlords and big compradores. These people think of nothing but their own privileges. To maintain these privileges, they prefer the ruthless civil war, disregarding the perils to the nation, the people and their descendants. As a rule, the benefits of management and the workers, tyrants and the oppressed, and landlords and serfs can never coincide. So the KMT government can never make its benefits concurrent with its people.

If President Chiang's word was true when he said the convening of the so-called National Assembly was a turning point in the handing over of political power to the people, then the people should be overcome with joy. But so far there has been none of the rejoicings normally expected from the people. Except for a few intellectuals who hanker for the transition to a democratic country as soon as possible, the general populace, especially the farmers, do not even know that a meeting, which would make them masters of the government from now on, is being held in Nanking. What a travesty!

Any student of history will know that there never has been a tyrant, representing the reactionary forces, who voluntarily transferred his power to his subjects, to be ruled by them. On the contrary, there have been numerous examples of the oppressed revolting against tyrants, whom they succeeded if their revolts were successful. These are good examples as things go at present. If we want to be masters instead of bonded men, if we want better living conditions, if we want to enjoy the true meaning of life, and if we do not want our nation to be looked down upon by others, the best thing for us to do is to follow these historical examples.

Dear Editor, we are patriotic but we are extremely despondent over realities which do not permit us a moment's quietude. To us there is no better remedy for China of today than what we have just mentioned. Do you think we are a bit excited emotionally?

C. R. RICHARD,
C. Y. GEORGE.

Wukung, Shensi,
December 14, 1946.

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Problem Of "Thought"

To The Editor:

After learning of the Ministry of Education order that government loans to poor students of public and national schools and universities will be suspended towards the end of this year, we are very much concerned as to whether we shall be able to continue with our studies in the future.

We are, however, very strongly opposed to the government in concentrating all resources and manpower in carrying out the civil war, while less and less attention is being paid to the development of education. What is worse is the government's program of bureaucratizing China's educational system and the regimentation of thought, which is applied to both teachers and students alike. We are often threatened with expulsion or something worse because of the "problem of thought," or because of "politics."

Dear Editor, you may understand better if you know that many of us who rely upon government loans to carry on our studies have come from provinces engulfed in the civil war and with our financial support cut off. If the order is to become effective at the beginning of next year the pressure on us will also be more spiritual than physical. Besides, the national treasury obtains its funds from the people, and we are, therefore, as much entitled to public support as those who are waging a civil war which is both meaningless and destructive.

The nation's schools are faced with more and more obstacles and handicaps day after day, shortage of funds and political interference being the foremost of them. In other words, the situation is a serious one. What could be the measures to save China's educational structure from imminent collapse? I leave it to the public for an answer and better judgment.

PENG TIEN-YU.

Kweilin, Kwangsi,
December 19, 1946.

Hobby Or . . . ?

To The Editor:

Referring to the letters entitled "The Gods Again" and "What Results" appearing in your Review of Dec. 7 and Dec. 21 respectively, I am at a loss to understand what the respective writers have up their sleeves. Do they mean to utilize the columns of the Review as a correspondence school free of charge or do they consider writing such letters as a hobby?

I wonder if A Sailor and P. Y. Wang are gentlemen who write under assumed names in order to beguile the readers with wonderful arguments on the failure of returned men. Quoting A Sailor's remark, "I challenge Mr. A Returned Man to answer me," I am again in delirium as to how to challenge this gentleman with anything but the facts which were clearly expressed in my letter in the Review of Nov. 16.

According to the ideas expressed in their letters, these gentlemen would not go abroad or send their children abroad for an education, for the really educated returned men who can not improve and advance China in a short time are considered a failure. I believe they should be properly listed as diehards. Let me explain.

Education is one thing and success another. For example, how many so-called successful business men are college graduates? Very few. Then do we consider a good education in business a failure? A well-known New York banker once gave a commencement speech at a university of repute and said a college education did not mean much in the business world. Immediately afterward

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criticism of his remarks on college education came from periodicals all over the country, as a result of which the speaker never dared give another public speech. Please, A Sailor and P. Y. Wang, come and make more speeches and write more letters on this very subject and then see the results. China must go forward, but not backward. We must discuss matters from the broad view, but not from the hearts of diehards.

From the top of a mountain one can see views all around him while one at its foot can see only a couple of hundred yards. Therefore these two persons can not possibly argue what each one can see from his respective position.

Mr. Editor, I am sorry I have taken so much of your space in setting forth such an argument as this and I am more sorry for these two gentlemen who have spent so much of their valuable time on such an unproductive subject of discussion. They should devote more time to pursuing something more useful for China and later in their life they may not be considered as failures.

A RETURNED MAN.

Shanghai,
December 28, 1946.

Price Of A Man

This is perhaps another futile letter but I decided to write hoping that the repetition of futilities might be of some service to those who want to know the real sufferings of the "Old Hundred Names" (Lao Pai Hsing).

We don't trouble to know who is attacking who, after all, but we see with our eyes (We don't in the least believe that our eyes are playing us tricks!) that some sort of fighting is close at hand. Military trucks are seen passing through the streets. Soldiers seem to come and go in ever increasing numbers. For space's sake, I am here concerned only with the matter of conscription.

Since the arrival of the present battalion for recruiting purposes, people here have been undergoing great tribulations. They certainly don't care how many adults you have. What they want is the exact number assigned. The price of a man is now said to be CNC$1,500,000 and yet CNC$300,000 is needed partly to pay the officer in charge from the Yamen and partly to pay the army collector of recruits, who is further said to get the lion's share.

Once a well-dressed rascal sold himself as a recruit to be handed over. He was not accepted by the collector after a physical examination in spite of the fact that the Yamen officer said all right. Immediately after a sum of CNC$20,000 was offered, the rascal passed without the slightest difficulty.

On another occasion, several adults were sent to them but all failed in physical exam. They said one had this disease and another that and they could not accept such sick adults. Money came to their help not long afterwards and all went well.

A friend of mine has just told me that if you want to save the trouble of buying 'man' or that if you find it rather difficult to buy, you have only to hand over CNC$1,500,000 to the collector and you will come back triumphant with a receipt which testifies that you have fulfilled your duty.

The local school teachers are hard put to it to buy food and clothes, for they have not yet got their salary for November. The magistrate asked the middle school headmaster to collect money direct (!) from the people to run his school. He went to a country town in person twice, but each time he returned with no more than CNC$100,000. He said that the people had not sufficient money with which to buy all-able men. Teachers are not

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what the government needs so urgently.

The only remedy lies in stopping of the civil war at the earliest date.

The leader of the Kuomintang (I say the Kuomintang Party because it controls the present government) is well known for his good knowledge of the Four Books (四書) and must be familiar with the Fifth Chapter of The Works of Mencius: King Hwei of Liang said, "There was not in the empire a stronger state than Tsin, as you, venerable sir, know. But it descended to me, on the east we have been defeated by Tse and then my eldest son perished; on the west we have lost 700 li of territory to Tsin; and on the south we have sustained disgrace at the hands of Tsu. I have brought shame on my departed predecessors, and wish on their account to wipe it away, once for all. What course is to be pursued to accomplish this?"

Mencius replied, "With a territory which is only a hundred li square, it is possible to attain the imperial dignity. If your majesty will indeed dispense a benevolent government to the people, being sparing in the use of punishments and fines, and making the taxes and levies light, so causing that the fields shall be plowed deep and the weeding of them be carefully attended to, and that the strong-bodied, during their days of leisure, shall cultivate their filial piety, fraternal respectfulness, sincerity and truthfulness, serving thereby at home, their fathers and elder brothers, and abroad their elders and superiors, you will then have a people who can be employed, with sticks which they have prepared, to oppose the strong mail and sharp weapons of the troops of Tsin and Tsao. The rulers of those states rob their people of their time, so that they cannot plow and weed their fields in order to support their parents. Their parents, suffer from cold and hunger. Brothers, wives and children are separated and scattered abroad. Those rulers, as it were, drive their people into pitfalls, or drown them. Your Majesty will go to punish them. In such, who will oppose your Majesty? In accordance with this is the saying. The benevolent has no enemy! I beg Your Majesty not to doubt what I say." 梁惠王曰，晉國天下莫強焉，叟之所知也，及寡人之身，東敗於齊，長子死焉，西喪地於秦七百里，南辱於楚，寡人恥之，願比死者一洒之，如之何則可，孟子對曰，地方百里，而可以王，王如施仁政於民，省刑罰，薄稅斂，深耕易耨，壯者以暇日，修其孝弟忠信，入以事其父兄，出以事其長上，可使制梃，以撻秦楚之堅甲利兵矣，彼奪其民時，使不得耕耨，以養其父母，父母凍餓，兄弟妻子離散，彼陷溺其民，王往而征之，夫誰與王敵，故曰，仁者無敵，王請勿疑。

Show benevolence, dear leader, to the people because nothing will be more heartily appreciated. "If you will put in practice a benevolent government, this people will love you and will die for their officers." (君行仁政，斯民親其上，死其長矣。)

P. Y. WANG.

Pucheng, Shensi,
December 17, 1946.

Lost: "Li"

To The Editor:

It is not unknown even to a layman that China has been a peace-loving nation mainly because of a Confucian precept called "li," (禮) which has become as much a part of the Chinese character as it was with the history of this country. In the Confucian school of thought "li" is one of the fundamental factors in life. "You must study 'li' before you can stand on your feet," said Confucius. In other wards, "li" is a standard of life.

Now what is the cause of all the chaos in China today? I shall tell you. It is because many of our statesmen and politicians have forgotten what "li" is, being lost in details and unable to grasp at the core of each problem. For example, while thousands upon thousands die in the civil war a Constitution has been adopted. Under such circumstances, what can the Constitution do to the nation? We have lost "li."

Naturally, "li" has many meanings, but it is one of the most fundamental principles that has a direct bearing upon the present bad conditions in China.

P. C. SUN.

Nanking,
December 20, 1946.

The Jitters

To The Editor:

Reading in the December 7th issue of your Review the editorial, "Shanghai Riots", I came across the phrase "in a state of jitters." I failed to find the word "jitters" in dictionaries.

Would you kindly tell me the meaning of it in your earliest convenience? I am sorry for your precious time being taken by me on such a tedium.

J. C. CHEN.

Shanghai,
December 14, 1946.

(An American slang expression meaning extreme nervousness.—EDITOR).

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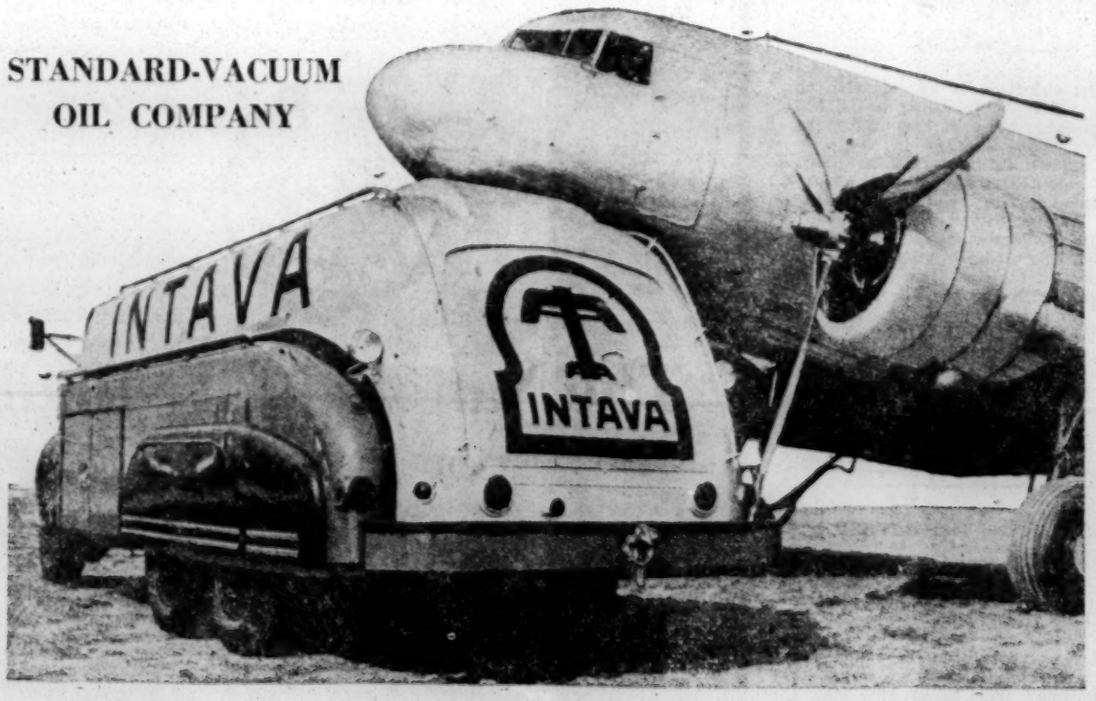

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America's Role

To The Editor:

The United States played a great role both in World War I and in World War II in addition to what she has done for democracy, in which she has led world political evolution to a new stage and will shape a "world government" in the future. Democracy answers the needs of the peoples of the world.

In World War II American troops fought for this principle. They cooperated with their allies. They fought and were seen on all the continents. They carried and still carry their liberal spirit all over the world. They have no territorial ambition in whatever part of the world, or they would have had colonies in many parts of the earth. Many peoples know that the United States fought in their territories, won, and handed back the reoccupied areas to the owners unconditionally. This example has never been seen in history. The really heroic and energetic people should undertake the work of world reformation, in which the Americans have set an example. Such a work is the United States' mission.

After World War II the Americans started and have maintained the UNRRA. Many a country has received the aid of the organization, and millions of souls have been fed, clothed, and transported from their wandering life to their sweet homes. The resources of America have been sent to many parts of the world without charge, and her vessels manned with Americans have been sailing in China to convey the refugees to their native land. The illiterate Chinese refugees know this by heart. The United States has done much to UNO to strive for world peace. The mission of the United States will last forever. Viva the Americans!

SU TSI HUAN.

Shanghai,
December 21, 1946.

Swastika: Mercy

To The Editor:

Reading the Dec. 14, 1946 issue of the Review, I find something entitled "Swastika Emperor?" which needs explaining.

I have no objection to or intention to debate "A Citizen's" political ideas, but it is necessary to tell him that the Swastika or Wan, as used in the celebrations, is quite different from the Nazi one, if he would just take a look at the two symbols. The regular Swastika, originally coming from India, means mercy, while the Nazis' one is what people call an "Anti-Swastika," from which we may understand the merciless violence of Hitler began with the choice of his insignia.

Finally I shall tell Mr. "A. Citizen" that KMT members are not so stupid as to push towards a dictatorship or whatever it was that Mr. "A. Citizen" thought.

ULLIN SU.

Hangchow, Chekiang,
December 20, 1946.

Name And Address, Please!

The China Weekly Review will not publish anonymous letters: all communications intended for publication must bear the name and address of the sender, which at all times will be treated as confidential. A number of letters received this week failed to give either writer's identity or address. They will not be printed.

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The Review's Record Of China's 1946 History

(January-June)

MAN'S memory is short. Events which loomed large and important in the past have been dwarfed into insignificance by the passage of time. Yet they have left their imprint on the present—without them, the present would have been quite different, if at all.

It is fitting, therefore, to present a round-up of these events in China's post-war history, just as the old year has passed.

* * *

THE January 5, 1946 issue of the *Review* carried an editorial on the ever-recurring question of "Censorship in China." In this case, the ban of entry to eight American correspondents by the Chinese Embassy in Washington was the subject commented upon.

Among the correspondents who were refused entry into China were such prominent journalists as Edgar Snow, Brooks Atkinson, Leland Stowe, Vincent Sheean, Richard Watts and Mark Gayn. Yenan took full advantage of the political implications of the case and sent a message to the banned correspondents, which read, in part:

"We feel deep regret and indignation against the Kuomintang Government for banning you from China. You are world famous correspondents who uphold justice and have made invaluable contributions to the democratic cause and the war against Japan in China. But just when victory was gained you have been unexpectedly banned from China...."

Our editorial stressed that the Kuomintang has "everything to gain by allowing free speech and free press, and also has a great deal to lose by continuing to impose censorship, even of the mildest form." We then cited statements made by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, T. T. Hsiao, Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Dr. T. V. Soong and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, all of whom gave pledges to Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*, and chairman of the touring committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The editorial concluded by pointing out that "by removing all forms of censorship, both for native and foreign journalists, (the Central Government) would raise the opinion of China now held abroad."

An article in the same issue entitled "Conflict between Russia, America Unlikely," by John Ahlers, held that "in modern world economy and politics, capitalist and Communist states are not necessarily exclusive of each other but may even be commensurate of each other. It needs all kinds." This prediction has weathered the past year and today, with the successful conclusion of several international conferences and UN sessions, seems to have excellent chances of continuing in validity.

Other events of import as registered and commented upon by the *Review* were the adventures of three marine fliers, whose plane crashed over Communist territory; Immediate Stabilization of China's Currency Necessary, by Alfred Landsberger; the then Minister of Information K. C. Wu's announcement that "as the Communists had begun to meet defeat after defeat at the hands of Government troops, Yenan had shown increased willingness to open peace talks;" and the accord reached by the three Foreign Ministers at Moscow.

* * *

ON January 12, the *Review* carried another editorial—"Indirect Censorship?—this time directed at the manner in which mails were being handled at the Post Office. The offer of the Post Office to accept issues of this magazine only as first class mail meant that the postage would be hiked from CNC$14 to CNC$50, and finally the advice that "henceforth we would not be allowed to mail the *Review* in any manner whatsoever to any point outside of Shanghai except Chungking," was interpreted as constituting "indirect censorship." Needless to say, this situation has long since been remedied.

Commenting on China's export trade, which at that date already appeared in a none too favorable aspect, the *Review* pointed out that unless China's exports are standardized, and unless integrity and speed are made available, the "prospects of large exports" would remain in the realms of unreality.

"Marshall Successful in First Objective" told how the General, only three weeks after his arrival in China, was successful in "bringing to-

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A Very Happy & Prosperous New Year!

gether on a common ground the Chinese Nationalist and Communist factions."

The suppression of a liberal magazine, "Liberty Guardian" raised a storm of protest in Chungking, including a written statement signed by 27 members of the Publishers' Federation.

Experts were quoted as saying that Sino-American Trade would grow and "reports studded with billion dollar figures painted roseate pictures of substantial trade volumes moving in a never-ending stream over the Pacific."

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ON January 19, the spreading "Flying Black-market" which developed as the result of the luxury goods shortage in the interior, was the subject of an editorial indicating steps necessary to curb the growth of this illicit trade which impeded normal air traffic of essential cargoes. "It is CNAC's duty to carry the mail," the *Review* said and pointed out that "in America—or anywhere else in the world except in ever-tolerant China—it would lose its franchise within 24 hours of its putting off mails in favor of other cargoes."

The death of Yang Chow, a young Chinese newspaperman who had "wrong thoughts," was marked in another editorial which bitterly attacked those responsible for his illegal detention and subsequent death.

"Clearly, there can be no freedom of the press—even if censorship is abolished—as long as a fate similar to Yang's is held over the heads of China's journalists," the editorial concluded.

It was the week when student demonstrations began in Shanghai in protest against their conditions. There were two student demonstrations on successive days. The *Review* differentiated between the two, stressing the progressive character of the first—a legitimate expression of students' grievances and claims to a better post-war China—and the second parade, which was aimed against the French Consulate General in connection with the so-called Tosoli Affair.

The *Review* expressed sympathy with the stand taken by the Chinese Government, in principle—the French took extra-legal action in removing Tosoli from Shanghai aboard a warship—but stressed that the students participating in the protest were not gathered spontaneously and were "organized by non-students who made calculated use of students too young to know just what they were doing." The editorial warned against using students for similar purposes and said that "designing persons could conceivably use this method to discredit legitimate student movements in the future."

The governments of 31 nations signed the agreement reached by 44 nations at the Bretton Woods conference in July, 1944, which provided for the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction.

The first charges of KMT-Red truce violations appeared in the press during the week ending January 19, scarcely six days after the cease-fire had been signed. Gen. Chou En-lai officially protested to the then Chungking Government against the "continued advance of Nationalist troops in Jehol." The Government, on the other hand, charged that Red troops had attacked and captured the port of Yingkow, after the cease-fire deadline.

* * *

ON February, 2, we commented on the raid on the residence of Democratic Leaguer Huang Yen-pei, one of the delegates to the all-party PCC, then in session in Chungking. This raid resulted in the withdrawal of the Democratic League from the conference. "This incident appears to demonstrate that the secret police do not realize that their task is to protect the freedom of the delegates, rather than to limit it," the *Review* said.

In the same issue, some light is shed retrospectively on the present imbroglio in Indo-China. In February, more than 9,000 Japanese armed troops were used below the 16th parallel to "protect the population of Vietnam from nationalist forces." This was five months after V-J and the editorial quoted collaborationist Philippe Petain who as early as 1940 had asked the Japanese to "save Indo-China from a fatal conflict, while safeguarding our essential rights." We also noted that the Vietnam nationalists were the only forces opposing the Japanese in Indo-China during the war.

* * *

GENERALISSIMO Chiang returned to Shanghai in mid-February after an absence of eight years and was warmly welcomed by the population. Incidentally, the U.S. dollar executed a 200-point jump, when word of his impending arrival spread through the city. Once he arrived, however, the greenback took a downward trend and settled down—temporarily—at CNC$2,000 to US$1.

The Red Crisis in China: Will Chiang Go the Way of De Gaulle? headlined an article contributed by J. B. Powell and Christopher Emmet, which discussed the future of China in the light of events current in February. The authors pointed out that both De Gaulle and Chiang were faced with similar problems: including Communists in their respective governments.

* * *

FOREIGN assets in the United States totaling US$12,739,000,000—which included approximately US$356,400,000 Chinese assets—were discussed in an editorial of March 2. We suggested that a thorough investigation be conducted as to who owned these assets in view of the fact that certain nations had applied for financial assistance from the United States.

"The American people are entitled to know who owns what and how much. Further, it might be of considerable interest to foreign countries and the tax-playing citizens of foreign countries to know of the holdings abroad of their citizens. For example, it seems to us that it would be of general interest if the personal holdings in America and the rest of the world of Franco, Peron and their henchmen were revealed," the editorial suggested.

The *Review* correspondent, Anna Ginsbourg, then in England attending the UN General

Assembly meetings in London, witnessed "the birthpangs of the warless world being delivered from the crippled womb of the 20th century civilization by the joint effort of 51 nations." Fear of Fiasco May Save UNO From League of Nations' Fate, our correspondent wrote.

* * *

THE local municipal government announced the organization of representative bodies as media for holding elections here, which would be the expression of the "popular will.' The general election of municipal representatives was scheduled for the last week of March.

On March 16, we commented on this novel event in Chinese political life and said: "If the use of the pao system as the electoral unit is not democratic, then what can the people think of the clause stating that all school students are automatically disqualified from candidature?" In view of this the *Review* editorial suggested that the word "suppression" would be a more appropriate word to qualify "popular will" than "expression," as officially used.

Our correspondent Palmer Hoyt, Jr. wrote: "Korea's Leftists Losing Ground: Democratic Programs Announced," while Ernest D. Strauss suggested that "Chinese Courts Here Should Aid Promotion of Trade Security."

* * *

ON March 23, we carried an editorial which called for putting more purchasing power into the hands of the Chinese people, not a few of them, but the entire 450,000,000.

Our correspondent in Communist-occupied Shantung wrote that "Fifteen million people of the southern half of Shantung Province have only three "hospitals, but they are not hospitals like anythinging Americans know." C.Y.W Meng told of the currency and inflation problems, foremost in Formosa at that time; while S. E. Shifrin writing from Tientsin declared that Sino-American trade prospects were overestimated by optimists. The opium suppression campaign was declared in the all-out stage by Wang Teh-pu, Chairman of the Opium Suppression Commission, and the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee approved the "legal status of all political parties and accepted their participation in the government. "Kuomintang one-party rule officially ends in the final stages of the CEC's sessions," were the reports.

The Soviet Fourth Five Year plan was announced during the week and stated its objective to be "the recovery from the devastation of the war, bringing the production to pre-war levels and surpassing them to a great extent."

* * *

GENERAL Tai Li was killed in an air crash a few days prior to March 30. "While the Generalissimo was said to have wept when he heard the news, liberal and left wing circles, although regretting the death of a patriot and an anti-Japanese fighter, expressed the hope that the Government would take this occasion to abolish...."the BIS, which has generally been referred to as the Chinese Gestapo."

Customs Duties, an editorial, suggested that the Customs cease levying duty based on price calculations prevalent in the black market. We pointed out that in as much as black market prices continued to rise owing to the inflation, import duty, being pegged to them, rises likewise. "On and on it goes and at present the end is not in sight."

China's textile export prospects were still bright at that time, following, as it was said, the elimination of Japan's competition. The Red Army was in the process of evacuating the Northeast Provinces, and the Chinese Navy's first contingent of American-trained cadets was going through the paces of gunnery, seamanship and signals in Tsingtao.

In the same issue, the Government was urged to revise its land policy "as war ends in China." The author advised a fairer distribution of land but noted that because this measure was sure to arouse the ire of the landlords the Government should be ready to take the consequences.

* * *

MUCH discussion became evident around the draft of the 1936 constitution in the week ending April 13. We criticized the provision contained in almost every article of the draft which curtailed the liberties and freedoms granted by the rest of the article. The "except in accordance with law" phrase, we thought, could not guarantee the necessary democratic rights to the people of China mainly because of the fogginess of the stipulation.

Herbert Leopold as long ago as mid-April suggested the institution of a Chinese patent law "to stimulate inventors and industry;" the Chen Kung-po trial at the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow lasted only six hours; General Douglas MacArthur stated that the Far East Council was merely an advisory organ; 10,000,000 faced starvation in 19 provinces; while one-way trade was reported thriving here, when imports continued to increase.

* * *

ON April 20, we wrote on the subject of saber rattling, listing the various militaristic maneuvers, conducted ostensibly in the form of "experiments" but designed to exert pressure on the diplomatic front. "Dozens of speeches by President Truman and Secretary Byrnes protesting our 'peaceful intentions' can hardly offset the fear aroused by these warlike preparations," and pointed out that "traditionally peaceful America was at that time showing a few lessons to the Old World "imperialistic and aggressive" nations.

Formosa Going From Bad to Worse; Sino-Siamese Relations Put on New Basis with Ratification of Amity Pact; KMA Hoping To Step Up Coal Production to 15,000 Tons Daily by Next June; Nazi Spy Ring Here Cracked By G-2; Coolies Better Paid; Professors Strike; and Costly Stilwell Road Being Abandoned—these were some of the headlines in the *Review* at the end of April.

* * *

BRIBERY was reported in Yunnan "elections" while fraud and embezzlement were attributed to Governor Yung Lun, according to

our April 27 issue. Roxas, Hero And Collaborationist, May Head Philippine Republic, announced a contributed article of that date. Monnet Davis assumed the post of U.S. Consul General; while the observer group at Yenan was deactivated by the American authorities.

The first Japanese military war criminals were hanged at the Ward Road Jail here after a protracted tiral. John Savage, world famous authority on dams, but apparently a newcomer to China, announced that work on the Yangtze River Dam Project would begin June 1.

Shanghai's first election took place and there were .reports of bribery, intimidation and fraudulent practices. Thus, one candidate in the Hungjao area was reported to have provided 500 voters from the residents of a beggars' camp. Furthermore, he obtained 700 votes for the 500 beggars, "and considerately filled them in as his constituents could neither read nor write and, in all probability, had never heard of the election."

From Tientsin, our correspondent reported that only 17 percent of the electorate took part in the election of National Assembly delegates; General Marshall's HQ Moved to Nanking; 2,400 Delegates Await NA; Tojo, 27 Other War Leaders, Indicted in Tokyo; and Government Promulgates New Company Law, were the main headlines in the first days of May.

* * *

IN our May 11 issue, we commented on the peasant revolts reported from a number of provinces, in particular in Chekiang and Kiangsu. We suggested that the uprisings were of a political nature and were the direct result of "the present troubles of the Kuomintang-Communist impasse."

An article from Tientsin reported on the attempts to conduct "democratic elections" in that great Norh China port. Our correspondent declared that "even the most optimistic shake their heads as they ponder the methods employed...." He added: "It was a sweeping success for the Kuomintang, because every safeguard was taken to see that it wouldn't turn out otherwise."

A truce was reported signed for Central China; a Labor Arbitration Board was formed here; a number of officials were held on charges of stuffing ballot boxes; while the Big Four Foreign Ministers failed to agree on the Italian Peace Treaty.

Our business section carried a market story headlined: "Financial Markets Remain Quiet, Easy after Week of Hectic Fluctuations."

* * *

BY mid-May, pessimism over the civil war was increasing; Chennault's Airline Plan was approved by Nanking; Mayor K. C. Wu stepped from his post of Information Minister and assumed his present duties in this city. Benjamin H. Kizer, announcing his resignation as head of UNRRA, said the cause was "fundamental disagreement with proposed changes in policy and operational procedures."

Rice, on May 18, was quoted at CNC$52,000 per picul on the local market; the gold bar at CNC$1,700,000; the U.S. dollar at CNC$2,350 and wheat flour at CNC$16,500.

* * *

THERE were rumors that General Wedemeyer might be appointed to the post of Ambassador to China and in our May 25 issue we opposed this, saying that the man to fill this post should be chosen from "among the several well-trained, competent, top men in the Foreign Service. If this proves impossible, we would then suggest that a well-known and respected private citizen be named."

Hostilities were spreading and peace hopes receded; rice shortage was attributed to hoarding and seizures by military forces; the Communists published three issues of their *New China Weekly* here, after which it was suppressed; light industries in Szechuen were reported to be near "collapse" due to taxes and "down river" competition.

* * *

IN June, the expansion of Government monopolies in all spheres of the Chinese economy was criticized by the *Review*; health measures were advocated for this city; and official morality, based on the New Life Movement, we considered an abstract subject, which should make place for the education of officials in honest and efficient administration.

A 15-day truce was announced and peace hopes "were brigthened." In the midst of this peace drive in KMT-Red relations, Mayor Wu declared war on speculators in this city.

The house-to-house visiting scheme, which dragged on into uncertainty, was just getting its first airing in the local press.

Already truce violations of the 15-day armistice were being thrown by either party at its adversary, while the rice war here was reported to be progressing smoothly and a new rice scandal was rumored.

On June 22, we analyzed Sino-American relations in an editorial entitled: Neutrality or $ Diplomacy?" and called for a clear-cut statement from President Truman on "whether he considers America neutral in China's domestic affairs, or whether he is taking a direct hand."

We ended the half year by posing the question, still unclear today: "For our part we are still attempting to figure out whether General Marshall has come here as an American mediator or as the commander of the combined U.S.-Nationalist forces in the crucade against Yenan."

China's New Budget

CHINA'S budget for the fiscal year 1947, which began January 1, will be the largest in the nation's history, according to figures released in Nanking last week. One of the more interesting features of the CNC$9,320,000,000,000 national budget is the proposed CNC$3,810,000,000,000 outlay for military operations. While by far the greatest single item, it is a reduction under the 1946 expenditures as far as its *percentage* of the total budget is concerned. In 1947 the military will have to be satisfied with slightly more than

40 percent of the nation's income, while in 1946 they obtained between 70 and 80 percent.

Next largest outlay will be for reconstruction projects which will cost CNC$1,500,000,000,000. Of this, CNC$1,090,000,000,000 will be spent on communications, CNC$230,000,000,000,000 on state-owned industries and the remainder on agricultural, forestry, river conservancy, irrigation and public health projects.

Although four times greater than the 1946 outlay, the CNC$340,000,000,0000 earmarked for education is disappointingly low, especially in view of the fact that it represents only three percent of total expenditures. However, there will be additional grants from other sources for other educational projects such as Overseas Chinese education, military education and subsidies to private schools.

Other expenditures listed in the proposed budget include CNC$1,400,000,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation, CNC$690,000,000,000 for subsidies to provincial and municipal governments, CNC$400,000,000,000 for a "reserve fund," which presumably is designed as an allowance for continued depreciation of the Chinese National Currency and CNC$4,500,000,000 for civil servants' pensions.

In order to meet the year's expenditures, the Government expects to collect roughly CNC$7,000,000,000,000 in revenue and to cover the deficit by floating public loans. In addition to the loans, which it is understood will be parceled out to provinces, municipalities and hsiens with guild leaders, village head men, etc. instructed to see to it that their immediate subordinates subscribe, CNC$3,600,000,000,000 will be obtained from taxation, CNC$2,200,000,000,000 is estimated as the income to be received from the sale of materials and property, including alien property and U.S. surplus materials. State enterprises are expected to produce CNC$900,000,000,000, with the China Textile Industries and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Making the largest contributions.

While the faults of such a budget outline are obvious, some encouragement is lent by the mere fact that military expenditures, while still the most prominent, have dropped percentage-wise from their imposing position in last year's budget. Whether or not military expenditures can be kept within the CNC$3,810,000,000,000 limit is another matter. China's military men are not known for their respect for budgets or other forms of civilian control.

Further, when campaigns are as uncertain as they are in China today with the military picture shifting from month to month, it is indeed difficult to budget a war. Reverses and losses of territory may necessitate increased military outlay and also cause a reduction in revenue because of taxable territory lost. Conversely, capture of additional territory upon which taxes can be levied may increase income. On the other hand, liberation of ravaged areas such as Kalgan may impose additional and unforeseen burdens in the way of absolutely essential relief and rehabilitation.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle in drawing up a budget is the certainty that the currency will by the end of 1947 be greatly more inflated than at present. Since the rate of inflation cannot be predetermined, it is completely impossible to allow for it. The CNC$400,000,000,000 to be set aside as a reserve will undoubtedly look extremely small 12 months from now.

Another factor—one that while it will not aid the Government in staying within its budget in terms of Chinese dollars will help it avoid bankruptcy—is the fact that a large part of the CNC$3,600,000,000,000 anticipated taxation revenue will be in the form of *tax in kind*. Thus, no matter what happens to the currency, the rice in the godowns will be just as good 12 months hence as it is now and will have approximately the same "purchasing power" it has today.

While the present budget it on the whole unsatisfactory in that it has to be based in terms of unstable Chinese dollars, in that the published version is too general, leaving out a lot of vital, specific information, and in that the figures as broken down will not add up to the given total, it can easily be seen that such a task is well nigh impossible today.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

January 7, 1922.

Tibetans On Warpath

Tachienlu on the Tibetan border has been attacked by Tibetans, according to a Peking report from General Chen Hsia-lin, occupation commissioner of the border, who appeals to the Peking government for aid in the form of military supplies and reinforcements.

* * *

Hupeh Hemp

The annual hemp production of Hupeh province is in the neighborhood of 220,000 piculs at the value of approximately Taels 340,000. Hemp is cultivated in Puchi and nearby districts between Hupeh and Hunan provinces. Large quantities are exported, mostly to Japan, every year. Sesamum seed production in Hupeh is about 500,000 piculs annually, valued at Taels 2,500,000. About 200,000 piculs are exported from Hankow each year.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

January 2, 1937.

Hongkong Re-fortified

Great Britains's response to the new Japanese-German military alliance, regarded in London as a mask for the territorial expansionist ambitions of the two powers behind an anti-communist crusade, was a decision to speed up the refortification of Hongkong.....Displeasure at the Japanese-German agreement was discernible generally in British official circles and in the press and the general opinion seemed to be that the pact was more menacing to the British Empire and its interests—especially in view of Italy's decision to join—than for Soviet Russia, against whom the pact was ostensibly aimed.

* * *

Chiang Released

After having been detained for 13 days from Dec. 13 to Dec. 24 by rebel troops under Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng at Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, General Chiang Kai-shek was liberated on Dec. 25 and arrived at Loyang by air at 5.30 p.m. On the following morning General Chiang flew to Nanking by air and arrived at 12.30 p.m. Dec. 26.....As the plane landed, the crowd cheered.

Foreign Opponents Of New Land Registration Regulations Scored

By CHANG TIEN-FU

（張天福）

THE *Shun Pao* reported recently that land registration of foreign landowners has met with great difficulties. The paper said that the time limit had been set by the Land Administration for foreigners to register their land holdings terminated at the end of 1946.

What actually occurred was that those landowners who had no nationality, i.e., were stateless persons, availed themselves of this opportunity to register their holdings, while those who had nationality refused to do so. These latter hold that the treaties concluded between China and other nations uphold the vested rights of foreign residents here and that the Land Administration has no jurisdiction in this line. Inasmuch as most of the consular authorities here incline to this opinion, land registration has been unnecessarily obstructed.

Qualified observers are of the opinion that China, as it is, has already granted too many privileges to foreign residents. An example of this is the ruling of the Central Government that foreigners may register their land free of charge, while Chinese landowners are required to pay a registration fee.

Foreigners Reluctant

In spite of this evident advantage the foreign landowners appear to be dissatisfied with the entire procedure. Two reasons can be adduced for this dissatisfaction:

(1) A certain feeling of superiority, a residue of the "olden time" and a resultant assumption that they are exempt from Chinese law and administrative control; and

(2) A desire to adhere to the old rights of foreign consulates to register land, as was previously the case in the former International Settlement and the ex-French Concession.

Prior to the abolition of extrality, the authorities of the Settlement and the Concession, had made use of this right to register land, infringing on Chinese sovereignty. It has even been said that in some instances Chinese landowners were forced to sell their holdings at extremely low prices.

Now that extrality is gone, these privileges must go too, since their existence is an obvious infringement on our sovereignty. The *Shun Pao* has pointed out that while the Americans are rather moderate and reasonable in this respect, the French and the British insist on clinging to their old rights.

It is the writer's opinion that their obduracy is the result of their ignorance of Chinese law and their misconception of the purpose to which land registration is directed. This, therefore, should be elucidated in as far as is possible in a short article.

I. The land registration system in China. Chinese Land Law adheres to the Robert Torrens system of land registration. This system was first proposed by Sir Robert and adopted in Australia in 1857. Since then, its principles have been embodied in the legislation of many countries, including America and several countries in Europe.

The main characteristic of this system is that it gives an absolute value to registration itself. Once a lot has been registered with the administration, no proof, no matter how tangible, will be viewed as invalidating the certificate issued by the land authorities. This holds good even in cases where the title is subsequently proved false.

False Titles

In cases where false titles have been registered, the real owner may apply to the administration for compensation either from the authorities or from the person who registered the false title. This may sound unreasonable at first glance, but practice has proved this principle to be sound.

Because of the absolute effect of the registration, great care is exercised by the authorities before any titles are registered. Those who claim registration of rights must submit pertinent documents, including deeds, etc., in support of their claims. All papers are closely examined by the administration. If no doubt arises, the claims are posted in public places and published in the press for a specified period of time, and certificate of registry is issued only if no counter-claim is filed. In case of counter-claim, the case is handed to a competent court and registration granted with the verdict as its basis.

Administration Liable

If any mistake occurs in this procedure, the land administration is held liable for compensation to legitimate claimants.

II. The purpose of Land Registration. The registration is intended to protect the rights of landowners. Some have expressed the fear that taxation is the main objective of the registration of land holdings. This however, is, untrue, because the government has the right to tax land before, as well as, after registration. One of the purposes is to levy a *fair* tax on a given lot, based on the value of the holding.

The government likewise can utilize the taxation system to improve and make good use of land. Those who allow their land to lie idle will be subjected to a higher tax, while those who use their land to good purpose will have to pay smaller taxes.

III. Procedure of Registration. There are several stages to this registration:

(1) An application must be sent to the administration, accompanied by deeds or other proof of title. An application for ownership shall be made in the name of the owner and in cases where two persons are involved, in the name of both. The applicants may appoint agents to effect this registration.

Notice Published

(2) The government will then proceed to examine the papers with great care. As stated above, if no objection is raised, the claim will be published for a period of time for public notice. Additional documents may be requested. In case of a dispute, the government will arbitrate and if no compromise is arrived at, the plaintiff may file his case in court, within 15 days after the government's decision. The case goes to a special land division which is a part of all local courts.

(3) If no objection is raised to a given claim, or in a case court, after the court's decision, the claim is entered into the administration's land book and a certificate is issued to the rightful owner. This certificate as pointed out, has an absolute value of registry.

(4) If any injury is suffered by the rightful owner or owners through omission, falsification or error, the government shall be held liable for compensation to the extent of the actual value of the land at the time of registration. This will be the case unless the government can prove that the injury has occurred through the acts of the injured. In case of refusal to pay compensation, the claimant is entitled to file a case in court against the authorities.

Measures Fair

Thus, on the whole, the purpose of land registration in China is plausible, the procedure simple and the measures adopted in all cases, fair. It is evident that the rightful owner of land can only gain through registry with the land administration, inasmuch as only those who conform to the law, can hope to profit by it.

Anti-British disorders were reported in Padua, Italy, where 30 persons were injured last week. Following a British note to the Italian prefect of the region, in which stern measures were threatened by the British forces in the event disorders should continue, the situation was described as "being under control."

WILL YENAN BECOME STALINGRAD?

By VAN BRYCE

THE Nationalist High Command is hoping to achieve a total annihilation of the main force of the Communist Army in the battle for Yenan. But to open a drive on Yenan will be impossible without a heavy concentration of armies, a free maneuver of reserves and the isolation of the Communists between Manchuria and North China. For these purposes, the Nationalist High Command put stress on three tactical objectives in November: first, the battle for Chefoo; second, the clearing of Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines within November; and, last, the "mopping up" of South Manchuria.

We have to admit that the progress of the Nationalist armies is greatly behind the reported schedule of their High Command. Bitter fighting has been raging for two weeks around Chefoo, but the Communist resistance was surprisingly strong, the Nationalists could not even pierce the outer defense of Chefoo, and Communist counter-attacks flared up in the whole Shantung region, putting the Tsingtao-Tsinan Line under grave threat.

After the fighting in the triangular area around South Hopei and North Honan, a junction from the south and north on the Peiping-Hankow Line has become a lost dream. As to the "mopping-up" of South Manchuria, General Tu Yu-ming has a better understanding of the weighty blows of the Communists and he will not start anything without having an unhindered line of communication and large and continuous reinforcements from the rear.

Turning Point Seen

The question whether the Communists can continue to deal telling blows to the Nationalists while the latter's experience is enriched by actual warfare, was settled once for all by the fact that in November five Nationalist divisions were routed by their opponent. In November alone, Generalissimo Chiang had thrown 300,000 of his regular troops into the field. Their losses amounted to 50,000. This breaks the records of the past months as all in all, the Nationalists suffered a loss of one fifth of their total forces. The second unprecedented event in November was that while the Nationalists captured 16 cities, the Communists in counter offensives scored victories by taking back 15. The last outstanding characteristic in November was that the Nationalists were smashed in great number by Communist encirclements.

All these reveal that the turning point of the civil war is very near. The Nationalist offensive has reached its climax and begun its fall, while the Communists, developing in the past months, are gradually taking the initiative into their hands.

The prelude of the battle for Yenan was struck on December 13, but the tempo is dull owing to the following factors: first of all, it is too dangerous to attack a well-organized and armed-to-the-teeth area with a limited force only 100,000 strong. Secondly, public opinion, both national and international, is all against it, and it takes time to develop a favorable change. Thirdly, the Nationalists have been warned to be more cautious by the Communist counter-offensives in November. Unless they find a better means to combat the counter blows of the Communists, to start a large scale offensive against Yenan will only madden and rouse the hatred of Yenan people, making them more determined to fight to the last.

Moreover, the Communists' tactical offensives changed the strategic situation in November, notably the complete collapse of Yen Shi-shan's Headquarters in west Shansi has enabled the Communists to enjoy complete freedom of movement of their armed forces in the Shansi-Kansu-Ninghsia, Shansi-Chahar-Hopei and Hopei-Shantung-Honan border regions, and has eliminated the threat to the east flank of Yenan.

Stalingrad Ahead?

Under these circumstances the battle for Yenan depends on the balance of forces of the two opponents. It will be very difficult for the Nationalist Headquarters to carry out the strategy originally planned, that is, to attack on three sides and advance simultaneously. The current tendency shows that a surprise attack will be the last resort of the Nationalists, who, by dumping paratroopers or employing cavalry, may stab at the heart of the border region, Yenan. It is clear these moves would not bring any result in a region full of determined defenders.

Then, is it possible the battle for Yenan will become the turning point of the civil war, be what Stalingrad was to the Germans?

My personal observation is that the time for a change in the entire course of China's civil war is near at hand, but in a country like China, it will not happen in the defense for a single city, like Stalingrad or Verdun. For even though the Communists are sure they are on an equal footing with the Nationalists, they will still cling to their own type of mobile warfare to destroy their enemy. The Communists too are good in trench warfare, the battle for Szepingkai being an excellent example, but to fight it against an enemy with stronger fire power can not attain the aim of routing an enemy greater in numbers. That is to say, we can imagine that a decisive annihilation of the Nationalists by the Communists cannot be carried out in Yenan alone.

In "Defense Of Yenan"

The Communists will have to muster superior forces in all regions to defeat the enemy, and the fate of Yenan will be decided on those battlefields. Slogans such as "For the Defense of Yenan" or "For the Defense of Mao Tze-tung" will stimulate the hearts of millions.

The defense of Yenan will not be confined to the Shansi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, it will extend to a vast space and a protracted time. In the coming months, all fighting will be battles for the Defense of Yenan. Geographicaily, the Defense of Yenan will not be a turning point of the whole warfare, but as it becomes protracted in time it will surely change the course of the civil war.

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Definite Displaced Persons Plan Still Lacking Year After War

By J. R. KAIM

IN various "Letters to the Editor" local Displaced Persons from Europe have bitterly complained particularly during the past two months, that they are being treated not as victims of Hitlerism and as direct and indirect Allies but not much better than beggars. At the same time DPs in Europe have made it clear that nothing has been done to solve their problems. Neither UNRRA nor UNO so far has arrived at any positive, productive plan. Herbert Lehman, first UNRRA chief, has resigned; Fiorello LaGuardia has followed that example.

Obviously something is wrong.

How wrong matters are one can grasp from what is going on in Shanghai, although the some 15,000 DPs here are but an example and by no means the most significant one. In a letter to *The China Press*, an Austrian, unknown to this writer, explained the following in connection with the repatriation of 900 Austrians to Europe:

4th Class Passengers

At several meetings of the U.N.O. the repatriation of the D.P.'s was declared the best solution of this problem. Therefore one would suppose that the UNRRA as a branch organization of the U.N.O. should also have the same opinion and would grant a repatriation according to the dignity of men to the victims of Fascism, returning to the countries of their origin.

But unfortunately that is not so! There were sent already two small groups of repatriates as fourth class-passengers and the preparations for the transportation of about 900 Austrians are in full swing.

It appears very strange to the repatriates that their clothing is much worse than that of the people going to the States or Australia. An Austrian repatriate went to the JOINT with the slip for clothing by the UNRRA. By mistake he came to the department for people going to the States, Australia, etc. There he was equipped with nearly new clothing ....but as it was discovered on the receipt that this man was not going to AUSTRALIA, but to AUSTRIA "only," one took away from him the good clothing and sent him to the department for repatriates, where he could find only used clothing from the US Navy and Air Force, old underdrawers and torn shoes.....!

The so-called "board-money" is a pitiful story too:

The UNRRA grants the US$10 to the repatriates for a 30 days journey and a further US$10 is paid by the JOINT. The destitute victims of Fascism should therefore afford with these twenty Dollars the following expenses: Four passport-photos, CNC$1,500 for each piece of hand-baggage, CNC$14,000 for each piece of freight-baggage (350 pounds are free—for each further pound a fee has to be paid), and CNC$1,800 for the health-certficate. There is no organization up to date, which would contribute to the completely destitute repatriates the means for procuring of the absolutely necessary things as follows: Boot-laces, Shoe-polish, toothpaste, shavingcream, needles, thread, twist, etc. These forgotten men, the poorest of the poor, will have to go the humble way to their well-to-do compatriots.

Equipped with travelling expenses of thirty-three US-cents daily the "former prisoners of Nazi-Germany-concentration camps" will have to start the "Way Back" to the poor, destroyed and cold land of hunger—"AUSTRIA."

Palestine's Doors Shut

In Europe, on the other hand, thousands of refugees from Poland are waiting not for repatriation but for some kind of rehabiliation. The majority are said to be eager to go to Palestine—but Palestine's doors are closed. That really the overwhelming majority of the Jews in Europe "want" to go to Palestine may still be doubted. To many of them, according to letters this writer has had the opportunity to read, Palestine in their eyes is the only place where they have a chance to find peace and security; that is what induces them to consider Palestine as their only haven.

However, there are thousands of others who are not Jews and to whom Palestine cannot appear as the only solution. Just like the Jews, they have been waiting for nearly two years now, that something be done—a plan mapped out, a scheme drawn up to offer them an opportunity, a future of some sort. Just like the Jews, they have been and are waiting in vain.

What has been achieved up to now is very simple. A few countries have granted entry to a few thousand people for whom relatives or friends provided some sort of a guarantee. A few hundred persons, experts in special lines, have been granted entry apart from those for whom guarantees or affidavits have been signed.

Underpopulated Countries

That state of affairs is ridiculous indeed. As the old Romans used to say: "It is hard not to write a comedy," for while on the one hand thousands of persons, both Jews and gentiles are looking for new lands, giant territories on this earth are almost empty. Argentine's inhabitants, including her Red Indians, aggregate a quarter of that of France proper; huge Mexico, including the Indians, has about as many inhabitants as little Czechoslovakia; the whole of Australia has not many more inhabitants than tiny Austria; giant Canada has only 25 percent more inhabitants than crowded Belgium.

Still, it may be acknowledged that no country can afford to accept thousands of immigrants without a special plan. Their monetary and fiscal programs, their full employment and economic stability schemes may be disturbed if thousands of persons should migrate to big towns only, working or idling, looking for jobs or starting production at their ease. This, however, is what has been done at present, though on a very limited scale. People are permitted to enter a country, to settle, to do what they like. But the overwhelming majority continue to wait.

Quota System Condemned

The only reason for this lamentable state of affairs is that none of the institutions in charge of rehabilitation has yet found it necessary to come out with a constructive plan. It is not necessary to open the empty countries' doors without restrictions. It is not possible to let every newcomer settle wherever he wants to. Nor is it possible to let him open stores and workshops in crowded big cities. But thousands of Displaced Persons would be glad to settle in special areas, to remain there for a certain number of years (as long as they are free in their personal movements), to build up new villages and towns, to create new industries outside the existing centers. They would sign affidavits to the effect that while they are free to travel, they will, for a stated number of years, settle only in the provinces or lands open for immigration.

However, no plan, neither along the above fundamental lines nor according to any other productive ideas, has been made known. There are many ways to Rome. The one used now, namely, to let people enter countries on the good old immigration quota system is, no doubt, the worst of all.

Obviously, the whole affair has a psychological rather than a political or economic cause. Only a handful of people today will voluntarily admit that for the Displaced Persons problems the Hitlerites are not the only persons responsible. Too few people voluntarily come out with a "Pater peccavi" (Father, I have sinned).

Nazis Solved Problem!

For, the DP problem did not start after the world war. The very existence of 15,000 DPs from Europe in Shanghai alone shows that the world's sin is older than that. Of the 15,000 people here about 10 percent really wanted to go to China. The others came here because the Concessions of pre-war days appeared to be a refuge (before Europeans, not the Chinese, did their best to close even that small door!), at least until matters were clarified. Nor, as UNRRA figures reveal, do those people want to stay here; more than 90 percent eagerly await migration, repatriation—and rehabilitation. They are, no doubt, victims not only of Nazism but also, to the same extent, victims of the inertia of the democratic peoples.

In those pre-war days, when the League of Nations still existed, plans for the settlement and rehabilitation of people now labeled as DPs, were submitted to the Geneva Council. Nothing happened, however, and to a certain extent the Hitlerites solved the problem: in concentration camps and gas chambers they tortured to death millions of men, women and children, thus facilitating the future work of the democratic nations. For, at any rate, thanks to the Hitlerites' murderous methods

the problem now is not as huge as it was in 1939. Obviously incapable of solving the present small-scale problem the democratic countries should thank the Hitlerites for having done part of the job!

An unknown number of those who died in concentration camps, in gas chambers, in vivisection laboratories and similar "humanitarian institutions" were killed only thanks to the inertia of the freedom-loving nations. Still, there is no "Father I have sinned". Still, the victims of inertia are regarded as victims of Nazism alone. But to a high degree their present situation has been created by and their future life depends upon the activity or inactivity of those who entertained Herr Ribbentrop, dined with Hitler, gave away Austria, sacrificed Czechoslovakia and believed that "Europe could stew in its own juice without danger to America's security."

Up To "Empty" Countries

It is wrong, furthermore, to consider the European DP problem as a part of the Jewish problem. On the contrary, the Jewish problem is part of the DP problem. Even here in China not all European DPs are of the Jewish creed, not all of Jewish origin. Many thousands of DPs in Europe are not Jewish either. The Palestine dispute, therefore, is only part of the DPs question. When and if the Palestine question is settled—it appears to be more confused now than it was a year ago—this will not solve the whole European DP issue. One must realize that without a new, original, clear cut plan nothing can be achieved. Should further efforts continue to run in the simplified terms of migration and immigration and quotas, the problem will not be solved even a generation hence.

It is up to the "empty" countries. to come out with plans and schemes.

DR. LO LUNG-CHI, Democratic League leader, denounced the draft constitution in a speech at Ginling University. He maintained that it failed to follow the principles agreed upon at the PCC parleys. Dr. Lo advocated more autonomous local government.

* * *

LI TSE, former general manager of the Sun Sun Company, convicted of collaboration with the enemy, is now up for retrial before Judge Yang Ting. Mr. Li was a member of the puppet National Commercial Control Association formed in December, 1943.

* * *

HUBERT R. HEATH, Deputy General Manager of the CNRRA Engineering Works, has been arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police on charges of complicity in the unauthorized sale of CEW property. The Australian is said to have participated with other CEW employees in extensive illegal sales of CEW aluminum and plywood to local business firms.

* * *

Italian war veterans protesting against the government's refusal to meet their demand for a Christmas bonus tried to set fire to the Town Hall in Rome. The Town Hall was saved when police fired on the rioters, killing one and wounding 14.

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Deadly Potentialities Of A-Bomb Recounted By Newsman At Tests

By JAMES R. YOUNG

(King Features Syndicate Correspondent)

(Editor's Note: A recent visitor to Shanghai was James R. Young, one of the few writers who was present for both atomic bomb tests. This special article is a resume of the two tests at Bikini, with his warnings of the atomic potential in the future.)

I WAS an eyewitness at the Bikini atom bomb tests conducted by Joint Task Force One of the United States Army and Navy in which 42,000 men participated in preparing for the two sensational above water and underwater explosions.

The Bikini atom tests were known as PROJECT CROSSROADS X—X being the unknown future of humanity in an atomic era. The purpose of the tests was to gain scientific knowledge of radiology, nuclear fission and atomic power. The results will not be known for many months yet, because of the need to measure the conditions by very delicate observations.

The first explosion, above the target ships in Bikini harbor, was a disappointment. It did not produce the tidal waves, earthquakes and phenomena which the newspaper writers had expected. However, the scientists seemed pleased.

Air Waves Paralyzed

The second explosion, under water, was spectacular. The burst paralyzed the air waves of the sleepy island capital of King Juda, the native monarch of the Marshall islands who in person witnessed the release of atomic energy against an armada of famous fighting ships. The King, with his royal chamberlain, Prince James, each dressed in army fatigue clothes, white shirts and blue denim trousers, was on board the U.S. flagship Mt. McKinley, commanded by the commander-in-chief of the atomic task force, Admiral W.H.P. Blandy.

It is God's will that the test be held, King Juda was told. Being a very religious man himself, as are all of his 165 native tribesmen, he must have been puzzled at the unusual experiment with atomic gunpowder bombs, as he called the atom.

Within a split second after the atomic clock had been set to awaken the harbor of ghost ships, 73 in all, which had been abandoned by human beings, there was a shattering disintegration of the entire horizon, producing the spectacle of a giant King Neptune down under the sea, pushing a powerful draft of water up to the skies in the form of a white column which measured five miles across the base and towered a mile in the sky.

The decks of many ships broke and split.

Scene Of Wreckage

The Japanese ship Nagato stood up through the first test, and she kept afloat quite some time in the second test. I went aboard the Nagato and examined her after the first test. In the second test she was too "hot" with radioactivity.

On some of the vessels, radar equipment was knocked off the top masts with the ease of breaking sticks. The atomic wreckage, as seen from the press ship, the U.S.S. Appalachian, resembled the scenes of a Japanese seacoast after a typhoon, when ships are piled up, turned over, beached, or wrecked. Steel structures were curled like pieces of wire. The submarines used in the target area resembled burnt out waffle irons. The superstructures of the Nagato, the Nevada and the New York, which were the big battlewagons, were twisted, blackened, ripped and bashed.

I saw the effects clearly as I had a specially fine view from the top side of the Appalachian. In the first test, I was 12 miles from the center of the explosion, and clouds obscured the view, but on the second explosion I was eight miles from the center, and visibility was 100 percent, at 8:30 a.m.

Gargantan Blowtorch

Each blast had the appearance of a giant monster moving through the masts and hulls of ships, using a gargantuan blowtorch to melt the sides and tops of vessels, with a huge water fall pouring down on the watery graveyard of once great fighting ships, and a geyser, at the same time, shooting skyward millions of gallons of seawater.

As an underwater anti-personnel blast, the second explosion appeared to me to have sufficient power and certainly enough deadly radiation to have killed or burned every living being on board the ships. No one could have survived the atomic flame which I saw sweeping the ships in the lagoon.

On this point, the majority of the military men and scientists who were at the Bikini tests, were of the opinion that the atomic bomb is primarily a strategic rather than a tactical weapon. Its maximum effect can be obtained against distant cities, in thickly populated areas, in closely concentrated industrial areas, and in harbors with ships, rather than against navies afloat or armies in the field.

The bomb, in other words, has not yet replaced navies, armies or air forces, and it is not likely to do so in the foreseeable future. Nor do the military scientists expect that the atomic bomb will replace high explosives in future wars for the reason that the "block buster" is cheaper to make and will be sufficiently destructive when dropped on a railway junction or an isolated war plant.

The greatest fear and danger from the atomic bomb is the possibility of the spraying of radioactive substances over whole regions, and thus destroying all plant, animal and human life.

If the manufacture of the atomic bomb becomes an international race, there will be no safety for any country and we shall be in danger of an all-devouring holocaust. This dreadful truth must be realized.

All Bikini Ships Affected

In connection with the effect of radiation upon ships, by an atomic bomb, I was on Guam two months after the Bikini tests. I saw a man carrying a small black box resembling a portable radio set. I recognized it as a Geiger counter, a delicate instrument which scientists and radiologists use to measure the degree of radioactivity. The officer carrying the instrument was a scientist. He had come from Bikini to test the radiation of a cargo vessel which had left Bikini and was at Guam. He went aboard the ship, made a test, which takes only a few minutes, and announced that the salt water lines were dangerous with radiation. He gave precautionary instructions to the crew, and told them that he would visit the ship again in two months.

"The degree of danger is present if the radio particles are ingested in the body," he told me. "It is unlikely however that anyone who observes the safety precautions which they are given, will be affected.

"We estimate that most of the vessels which were at Bikini have certain amounts of radioactivity. There were 73 ships there aside from the target vessels. All of the ships will require complete surveys such as this one, for an indefinite period. There is no way to determine how long radioactivity will continue," he warned.

Checks To Be Continued

Under the circumstances, radiological teams will be following ships to

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Shanghai, Hongkong and all over the world this year and next, carrying Geiger counters to check radiation on ships.

The fact that radiation is so long attached to ships, especially to cargo vessels which were not even in the target area, breaks down the underestimation of certain scientists who say that the atom bomb is over-rated, that its importance as a menace to civilization and mankind is merely relative. Those who saw the two Bikini explosions, and watched the reactions, will never underestimate the atom bomb.

The military and scientific purposes and results of the tests should be very satisfactory. Shipbuilders, for instance, will discover that they must make revolutionary changes in construction, design, tactical formations at sea, and anchoring distances in seaports. The intensity of the direct heat of the bomb may necessarily alter ship building.

Certainly, the thundering might which the bomb can let loose, will disprove some scientists' charges that nothing of scientific value and little of technical value may be expected.

After Effects Noteworthy

I stood amidships of a large vessel and saw that for 10 miles around everything was obscured by the phenomenal bomb burst. One blast, or shock wave, temporarily plugged my ears, and was followed by another crack of atomic thunder. One press ship was shaken heavily, and rolled considerably.

It was interesting to observe that for almost seven days after the underwater explosion, radiation in small spots moved about in the harbor. Sometimes the spots, like oil slicks from a sunken freighter, would join to make one large area which would become affected. Then, by water currents, they break up and move all over the harbor, endangering human life and ships and kill the fish. I think this is a great potential in paralyzing seaports and harbors of the type of Tsingtao and Hongkong.

The scientists told the 117 newspaper writers that while some ships were badly damaged, their crews would be able to move them out in case of an emergency, but, the big question is, how many of the crew members would be affected by atomic radiation? They might move their vessel out of a harbor, but the subsequent ill effects of radiation and the mists which come down from the sky, following the explosion, might cause most of the crew to die in a few days.

4 Methods Of Warfare

Then, we were told by the scientists, in discussions which we had with them daily for weeks between each test, there can be four methods of atomic warfare:

(1) Atomic land mines and bombs can be planted by saboteurs in cities, harbors and transportation centers.

(2) Remote control atomic missiles in drone planes can be headed for industrial areas.

(3) Man-piloted planes with atomic weapons can be used, and

(4) Aerial rockets, fired from one country into another, can use atomic energy to power them.

In the week that the second Bikini atom test was held there were reports from Sweden that mysterious fiery projectiles were streaking through the air over parts of that country. Obviously, Russia was at that time testing flying bombs or missiles on a grand scale. Imagine then the use of atomic-powered missiles in the future, especially with drone planes. I have seen drone planes, controlled by a push button—they are sensational, and should be the next great development in atomic warfare.

Bombs Cost US$1,000,000

The entire cost of the two atomic tests was US$70,000,000, less than the price of a capital ship. In the future, atomic bombs can be manufactured for $1,000,000 each. There is enough uranium and thorium in the earth to manufacture atomic bombs by the thousands, once plants have been built to handle the production. The same power may also be used to power trains, supply energy to factories, and to power ships without coal or oil. *In the next five years, we may be seeing ships powered by nuclear energy*, the correspondents were told. The airplanes might not be used to fly over a city to drop an atomic bomb—for the reason that with the development of rockets as long range guided missiles, an atomic bomb could be sent at 5,000 miles an hour at altitudes of several miles, thus dealing swift and widespread death to cities and populations. One professor has estimated that a rain of atomic bombs could in one night kill 40,000,000 people in the United States and at the same time bring material destruction to most of the vital industrial factories of the country, crippling railroads and absolutely paralyzing shipping.

Invisible But Deadly

Intense neutron and gamma radiation would affect all persons within one mile of an air burst of an atomic bomb, and an underwater explosion will sink a battleship 500 feet away, an aircraft carrier at 1,000 feet from the center of the explosion, and another battleship at 1,500 feet. Ships would become contaminated stoves, burning all living things aboard them with invisible and painless but deadly radiation.

With these facts, and having seen the two tests, I bow to the results and the implications of the atom bomb, in fullest recognition of its potentialites for wholesale destruction. I would stand in awe and trepidation before the greatest cataclysmic force ever released on earth. I should like to hope that in peace time, there could be an increase in scientific atomic knowledge, of radiology, spectrums, atomic photography, oceanography, nuclear fission, atomic chemistry, atomic medicine in goiter and cancer research, and numerous other scientific dividends for which the Bikini tests were conducted. Meantime, as for releasing atomic secrets to an international control board, to disenfranchise the atomic bomb would be to provide the secret to those who cannot be depended upon to make peaceful use of the output.

The cost of living in Peiping for November has been calculated at more than 10,000 times greater than during November 1937. Food costing CNC$100 in 1937, was quoted at CNC$702,291, clothing cost CNC$1,096,976, while fuel went up to CNC$1,096,950.

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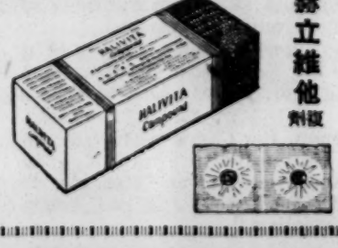

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chiang Signs New Constitution; Mao Exhorts Against Reaction

IN the presence of the five Yuan presidents and members of the National Assembly's presidium, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, using an ivory brush especially made for the occasion, signed the order promulgating China's new constitution while Dr. Sun Yat-sen looked on from a portrait in the background. Actually, there were two orders: one promulgating the constitution and the other covering the rules for the enforcement of the constitution.

Later, at Dr. Sun's mausoleum, the generalissimo dedicated the new constitution to the Founder of the Republic. At the same time the Generalissimo said: "After years of preparation the Constitution, foundation of the Republic, has been adopted. It follows your will. It was made in accordance with the times, agreed upon by all."

On the other side of the lines, Mao Tze-tung, chairman of the Communist Party, in a New Year's message broadcast over Yenan Radio, mentioned "reactionaries constantly scheming to put a halt to the large-scale people's movement for peace and democratic liberty which has developed in China and the postwar world."

Mao predicted that conditions in 1947 will cause China to "undergo a change beneficial to the restoration of peace and the independence of the nation."

As regards the prospects of peace between the two warring parties, both sides were adamant in their stand, though the Kuomintang appeared to be more conciliatory in tone and the Communists more belligerent.

Gen. Chiang reiterated the Government's desire to settle all political issues through peaceful means, while Government quarters accused Yenan of slamming the door to peace by plainning to set up a rival government in the Liberated Areas.

Red spokesman Wang Ping-nan, in Nanking, discounted reports of the formation of a new government in the Communist areas, branding such reports as "very stupid and irresponsible." He stressed that CP conditions for resumption of talks remained the same: (1) the newly-adopted constitution should be declared null and void; and (2) troop positions of January 13 must be resumed.

Wang likewise denied rumors of a split in his party, opposition to Mao Tze-tung and the existence of an air force.

In Yenan, the Communists took on a more aggressive tone by calling on the Chinese people to "struggle to the death against Chiang and American imperialism."

INDO-CHINA

ALTHOUGH General Leclerc, who arrived by air in Hanoi, told the press that the "situation would not get out of hand, and that with the arrival of reinforcements from France order would soon be restored in the Vietnam areas," it appeared that the conflict between the new Republican forces and the French was spreading.

The war spread to Saigon as four bombs exploded in the military headquarters in the capital of Cochin-China, damaging installations and cutting telephone communications for one hour. Saigon, which lies outside the area where hostilities originally began, thus entered into the war presumably because the Nationalists claim autonomy not only for the Vietnam provinces of Annam and Tonkin, but also for the province of Cochin-China.

Nationalist artillery shelled the heart of Hanoi, and barely missed demolishing the Governor-General's palace.

In France, while the right wing press urged stronger measures to "bring order," the left wing journals launched attacks on the current French policy in Indo-China. In particular, criticism was leveled at Marius Moutet, French Colonial Minister, who is currently on a tour of the areas involved in the war.

L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party, urged immediate resumption of talks with the Vietnamese and asked why Moutet had undertaken a leisurely trip across the vastness of Indo-China at a time when he should have contacted the Vietnam Government.

The *Franc Tireur*, independent left wing paper, wrote: "We regret that his (Moutet's) banquets with their grand parades and native dancers coincide with a most appalling tragedy. In retarding negotiations, what object is to be gained?"

The Turkish Straits, located between Britain's Mediterranean lifeline and Russia's "underbelly," are of strategic importance. Russia demands greater influence over them against Turkish and Anglo-American opposition.

—New York Times.

* * *

BURMA

WINSTON Churchill last week objected to Prime Minister Attlee's announcement that negotiations are to be initiated with Burmese leaders which will eventually lead to Burma's independence and self-government, Churchill criticized Attlee from the right for selling the Empire down-river.

Criticism from the left came when Dr. Ba Maung, leader of the Mahabama (Greater Burma) Party, rejected Attlee's statement on Burma. The party issued a statement which said in part: "Prime Minister Attlee's declaration just means that Great Britain proposes to test in Burma her postwar theory of imperialism by consent. No other corner has been turned and nothing beyond that can yet be seen or predicted."

In a 40,000-man meeting in Rangoon, U Aung San told his listeners that they must be prepared for a final struggle to achieve their goal. He also discounted the possibility of a revolution which he said was "far removed from Burma's intentions."

"We do not want to stage a rebellion, or anything like that. We wish to gain our freedom as peacefully as possible. Nevertheless, we must be prepared for a final struggle to achieve our goal."

* * *

TURKEY

THE question of the Dardanelles has long been a latent source of trouble in the near east, with Turkey and th USSR as the main protagonists.

In preparation for the struggle which seems bound to come and the shadows of which are already cast on that area, the Turkish Government is apparently taking precautionary measures not to be caught unawares when the storm breaks loose.

Among other measures, Turkey is seeing to it that something like the Azerbaijan problem does not crop up when the Dardanelles comes into the limelight. To preclude such an occurrence, the Turkish Government has recently clamped down on the newly-legalized trade unions.

The Istanbul Trade Union Federation and the City Workers' Club were closed down, while their only paper, the *Sendika*, was ordered to cease publication.

On the other hand, the labor movement appears to have grown in strength, as evidenced by the strikes recorded in October and November, in spite of stringent government measures.

The army and police have also been strengthened for any eventuality and the *London Economist* recently said that these consume no less than 65 percent of the national income.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

December 25, 1946

NATIONALIST troops in Shantung broke through the Communist defenses and captured Penglai, one of the three principal ports on the peninsula's northern coast, according to AP.

Nationalist troops launched a new offensive intended to open a corridor between the Communist-controlled coast and the Tsingtao-Tsinan line, and pushed into Laiyang, midway between Penglai and Tsingtao, the same source declared.

Fighting raged within seven miles of Peiping as government forces fought to recapture Lutuan, a village in the suburbs of Peiyuan which was seized by guerrillas several days ago. About 2,000 Reds launched a surprise attack Christmas Eve and overwhelmed the Nationalist garrison, AP said.

* * *

December 26, 1946

"Chiang Kai-shek lost three regiments near Paoting," the Reds claimed in their Yenan Radio broadcast. They said these were recommissioned puppet regiments and one of three Kuomintang regiments of the 53rd Army sent from Paoting to attack the Eighth Route forces.

The Communists further announced that General Yen Hsi-shan is now "bottled up in central Shansi and clinging to a number of isolated strongholds along the Tatung-Puchow Railway. Yen is said to have suffered the loss of 120,000 men captured and 9,960 killed in the past six months "despite his efforts to eleminate the liberated areas in Shansi by using undisarmed Japanese and puppet troops," according to the Communist radio.

* * *

December 27, 1946

General Chen Cheng, National Government Chief of Staff, told National Assembly delegates that Government forces would wipe out Communist troops before the new National Assembly meets in Nanking next Christmas, according to AFP.

He also revealed that China's military expenditure for this year would amount to around CNC$7,000,000,000,000, but added that this would not exceed 50 percent of the budget.

* * *

December 28, 1946

Nationalist forces, in "an all-out bid to clear North Kiangsu" and restore Government authority, have captured Funing, one of the last-remaining Red strongholds in that province, *Reuter's* reported from Nanking. The town fell without resistance, according to the same dispatch.

Meanwhile, Government sources said the Reds were again threatening Paoting, in Hopei, after capturing Tunghsiachiao, five miles to the east of the capital.

End Of War II Truman Proclaims

PRESIDENT Truman proclaimed the end of hostilities of World War II, effective from January 1, 1947, and in a statement declared that as the result of this proclamation a number of war and emergency statutes are terminated immediately, or will be at a later date. The president, however, stressed that his statement on New Year's Eve did not cancel the state of national emergency and the state of war, on which he would shortly send recommendations to Congress.

December 29, 1946

Natonalist forces, reinforced during the past 48 hours, succeeded in repulsing the Red advance toward Paoting and have driven back the Communists from Peitajan, where they were surrounded recently, Government sources reported.

The Communists, in the meantime, were said to have struck at Wangtu, a town on the Peiping-Hankow railway, 25 miles south of Paoting.

After capturing Funing, in North Kiangsu, Government troops proceeded to Shuyang, principal Communist base in that area, 75 miles northwest of Funing, according to the *Central Daily News*.

Current reports said that General Tu Yu-ming, Government commander in Manchuria, will be one of the four deputy directors in a new setup under the Generalissimo's Headquarters, while Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young Marshal," is rumored as candidate for another of the deputy directorships.

* * *

December 30, 1946

Communist pressure on Paoting has been reduced, according to *UP*. The Nationalist were said to have driven back three Red regiments and one brigade which reached the outskirts of the city.

In North Kiangsu, Communist positions were "tottering," according to the pro-Government *Hsin Min Pao*. Other reports claimed that Government forces came to within 25 miles of Shuyang.

* * *

December 31, 1946

The Nationalist forces were gaining at Paoting, capital of Hopei province, having repulsed the Communists' third offensive and recaptured Tochen, 10 miles south of Paoting, according to UP.

The Communists attacked Fuchangtun, four miles west of Paoting, but were beaten back after a few hours of fighting, this source said.

In western Shantung, the Reds opened an offensive against Liaocheng, 62 miles southwest of Tsinan. The *Social Welfare Daily* said they were well equipped with artillery and have already blasted down parts of the east wall of the city.

The attacking force numbers about 20,000 and is part of the army under General Chen Yi.

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Central Bank Dumps 15,000 Bars As Gold Soars To New High

DURING the week ended December 28, the Shanghai financial market witnessed the wildest fluctuations in the quotations for gold bars, American bank notes and stocks and shares.

The Central Bank of China, which had remained quiet during the previous two weeks when gold price rose from CNC$2,700,000 to CNC$3,700,000, suddenly started to sell when the black market price reached the new record high of CNC$3,980,000 on December 23. In the morning, the Central Bank sold 10,000 bars and in the afternoon it dumped another 5,000 bars.

This heavy sale forced down the gold quotatons immediately to CNC$3,700,000 in same day and later to the week's low of CNC$3,060,000 because of the tight money situation created by the gold sale. By Saturday, the gold rate firmed up slightly to CNC$3,400,000.

Gold Dollar Recedes

This sudden fall of the gold price affected the American bank note market also. American bank notes which had risen to the new record high of CNC$7,800 for one American dollar, dropped to CNC$5,800 and closed around CNC$6,200 during the week.

In the Shanghai Securities Exchange, quotations rose, following the firm trend of gold and reached CNC$780 for Wing On Textiles on December 23. But when news of heavy gold sales by the Central Bank reached the market, quotations dropped heavily and reached the week's low of CNC$560. Mayar Silk stocks, which rose to CNC$2,900, dropped to CNC$1,920.

Central Bank Scores

This wild fluctuation of quotations represented the complete success of the Central Bank in fighting the speculators. Not only did quotations drop in the financial market, but a financial panic was created in a number of banks. At least two of them closed down because of heavy losses. One stock broker (member No. 58 of the Shanghai Securities Exchange) and one gold shop closed their doors with losses exceeding CNC$600,000,000 each. The black market interest rate, which was below 15 percent, rose suddenly to 20 and 25 percent in the speculative market.

Financial circles believe that the sufferings of many and the losses of numberous firms could have been averted had the Central Bank continued to sell gold during the previous weeks instead of dumping large quantities at one time.

The commodity markets followed the general firm trend when gold prices increased. For instance, rice rose to CNC$70,000 per picul, an increase of CNC$10,000 above the officially fixed price. However, when financial quotations dropped, commodity prices also fell. Rice closed the week at CNC$60,000 per picul.

Failures Continue

On the whole, business continued to be bad, with bank failures and closures of factories and commercial firms reported almost daily in the local press. The productive enterprise loan, with CNC$2,000,000,000 already granted, is not expected to help the general situation much. Although press reports are exaggerated, the situation by the end of the Chinese New Year, which falls on January 21, will be very bad.

With the end of the lunar year drawing near, workers in all factories are demanding an annual bonus. Although the Bureau of Social Affairs ruled in principle that the customary annual bonus is not to exceed one month's pay, workers at many factories demanded from two to four months' pay when the managements of many factories could not even pay 10 days' pay, let alone a full months'. As a result, numerous disputes were reported and workers of many factories, including silk and tobacco factories, walked out or staged go-slow strikes during the past week. No settlement of the disputes is yet in sight, a fact which is causing considerable confusion and anxiety to the general public.

The cost of living for December increased by 10 percent as compared

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with November, showing that commodity prices in general increased during the month. The following table gives the indices for the month:

General Index	647,032.91
Group Indices:	
Food	613,248.46
Housing	714,551.18
Clothing	1,157,165.94
Miscellaneous	533,160.12

In celebration of the New Year and the adoption of the Chinese Constitution, which was passed by the National Assembly on December 25, all banks, factories and commercial firms were closed for three days beginning January 1.

Index Now 647,032.91

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities during the week under review:

	Dec. 21 CNC$	Dec. 28 CNC$
Gold bars	715,000	3,340,000
US Dollar notes .	7,150	6,400
Bond C	1,600	1,490
Wing On Textile	698	602
Ewo Cotton	7,800	7,100
Rice	70,000	62,000
Wheat flour	21,000	23,500
Peanut oil	112,000	122,000
20's yarn	2,420,000	2,300,000
Raw silk	5,150,000	4,850,000
Artificial silk	4,100,000	3,100,000
Koo Ban soap	72,,00	64,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	25,800	17,500
Matches	720,000	680,000

Professor Ma Yin-chu On China Economy

PROFESSOR Ma Yin-chu, Chinese economist and liberal, presaged a total economic collapse in China if the civil war is not stopped immediately.

He said China's budget for next year nears CNC$14,000,000,000,000. This figure does not include civil war military expenditures. Thus, the professor deduced, actual expenditures will amount to CNC$40,000,000,000,000, since it is usually two and a half, or three times higher than the original budget.

All this money, he declared, must be contributed by the people, who will not be able to bear this overwhelming burden.

Professor Ma urged revision of the foreign exchange rate, and advised doubling the rate of the American banknote. He pointed out that the Government loses CNC$30,000,000 on each sale of US$10,000 while trying to maintain the present rate. Thus, more and more fapi notes are issued, creating inflation.

Professor Ma expressed himself in favor of the much-discussed "Sun" currency. He said it is not being issued because of the lack of reserves, and because the American authorities are not prepared to grant a loan to China for that purpose. He said the new currency will presage great losses to the people, but expressed the conviction that it will be issued eventually.

"Another important factor is morality," Professor Ma declared. He said most commercial, financial and industrial firms have two sets of books—one for government examination and the other showing the actual losses and profits of the firm. He blamed this on the high taxation. "In many cases," he added, "if the true profits were shown, the taxes would be so high that these profits would not be sufficient to meet the different kind of taxes."

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Ramie, originally known as China grass, has created a booming industry in the southern Filipino town of Cotabato, Mindanao. Hundreds of Filipinos, Chinese and Americans are flocking to this town to take advantage of the booming export trade market for ramie, which is eight times longer than cotton, and grows like a weed in the fertile tropical valley of Cotabato river.

* * *

The value of the Chinese dollar has fallen so low that small denominations—CNC$5 and CNC$1—are being cut up into confetti and used to fill packing cases in Hongkong, according to *Reuters*.

* * *

Imports from China in the period from August to October totaled Yen 114,237,820, while Korean exports to China totaled Yen 9,126,685, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. The main imports were peanuts, eggs, beanmash, sugar and matches, while the main exports were shoes, bean cake, white ginseng and hemp.

* * *

The Ministry of Economic Affairs has mapped out a program whereby 10,000 skilled factory workers will be trained in the course of this year. The implementation of this program will entail the expenditure of CNC$400,000,000 by the Workers' Training Department of the ministry.

* * *

China's military expenditure for 1946 was higher than in any year during the war with Japan, almost reaching the figure of CNC$6,000,000,000,000 according to the *Lien Ho Wan Pao*. This comprised 75 percent of the entire budgetary expenditure of the country last year. Tax collection in 1946 met only from 20 to 30 percent of total expenditure, the major part of which was covered by note issue, the paper said.

* * *

China has a total of 1,200,000,000 mow of uncultivated land, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The ministry has reportedly drawn up plans to develop this fallow land.

* * *

Shanghai's trade balance recorded another adverse figure in November, when imports, totaling CNC$191,727,230,000, exceeded exports by CNC$152,655,492,000. For the entire period from January to November, the adverse trade balance amounted to CNC$954,445,827,000. UNRRA imports for November totaled CNC$9,283,819,000.

* * *

Democratic leaders in the U.S. warned against possible Republican resurrection of oldtime high tariffs, indicating that world peace was at stake in this issue. Senator Carl Hatch said that the rebuilding of the tariff walls would point back to economic isolationism and "wreck" the United States' global peace efforts.

* * *

More than 200 foreign firms in China have registered with the Hongkong government, and most of them have already received permits for operation.

The Bureau of Social Affairs reveals that there are 582 factories in Shanghai with a total capital of CNC$21,907,400,000. Of these 402 are operated by hand and have a capital of CNC$5,042,000,000.

* * *

The *Central Daily News* in Nanking, quoting high official sources, said that the National Assembly expended CNC$9,400,000,000 from May to date of adjournment.

* * *

The British Empire received 65 percent of all lend-lease supplies to Allied countries, President Harry Truman disclosed in Washington last week. The value of these supplies amounted to US$31,500,000,000. Russia received 23 percent, France US$3,200,000,000 and China US$1,500,000,000. Total lend-lease from March 1941 to September 1946 amounted to US$50,652,000,000.

* * *

The China Textile Development Corporation, owning 50 percent of the total number of the nation's 4,000,000 spindles, has worked out extensive plans for the development of China's textile industry. With the cotten harvest drawing near, the corporation has dispatched representatives to all producing districts to purchase native cotton. It is estimated that 5,000,000 piculs of native cotton can be collected. The China Textile, however, depends on imported cotton for the full scale operation of its mills.

* * *

What was described as a "purely commercial transaction" was signed between the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the American Standard Oil of New Jersey, whereby the former will sell the crude product over a 20-year period to the cosigner and both will explore the possibilities for the construction of a second pipeline.

* * *

Last week, penicillin, long a controlled export commodity, was included in the list of 14 products removed from U.S. export licensing control. The other products included dried milk, cocoa beans, honey, maple syrup, spices and certain canned fish. An additional 17 items may now be exported freely to the Philippines and all points in North and South America.

* * *

Tokyo city has more than 700,000 unemployed, according to *Reuters*. This figure is growing daily, while almost 200,000 of Tokyo's inhabitants are doing only odd jobs or are engaged on the black market. Greater Tokyo's population, which was 7,946,000 before the war, was reduced during the war to about 3,276,000.

* * *

Estimates which have been made now and then on the total note issue of CNC in circulation have ranged from $1,391,000,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000,000. The latest estimates submitted by professor Wu Chi-yuan and Chang Lai-chi have it that notes in circulation total anywhere from $4,000,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000,000.

* * *

The CIO's bid for a 25 percent wage increase was challenged by three Republican senators, led by Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep. Ohio), when the latter said that labor and the country as a whole benefit from lower prices and increased production, rather than from a second-round pay hike. Sen. Taft is planning to obtain the chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee, which is to handle the "hottest" political issues on the domestic front.

What U.S. Papers Say...

THE adoption of China's new constitution and President Truman's China statement were the two main subjects of interest to China readers commented upon by American papers throughout the country.

* * *

CONSTITUTION

THE *New York Herald Tribune* declared that China's new constitution is a far better document than was expected to come from the deliberations of the National Assembly in Nanking. "If Chinese officials can make it function in the spirit intended by its authors, which is doubtful, it should set China on the path to democracy and honest government. All this is to the credit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who insisted that the Assembly adopt a constitution based on the principles generally accepted by all party leaders in China at the Political Consultative Conference early this year," the paper said.

The *Herald Tribune* noted that it was paradoxical that the present democratic constitution was adopted by an Assembly in which there were many reactionaries and few liberals, and "that it was accepted at the insistence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is not regarded, even by those who know him best and honor him most, as a man whose political life has been guided by the philosophers of modern democracy. His virtues, and they are many, are the virtues of ancient China," the paper asserted.

The paper said that in the Generalissimo's own party there are men who will do their utmost to sabotage China's new constitution and to maintain the power of the oligarchy now in control in Nanking.

"If these men are permitted to have their way, China's new constitution will be meaningless," the paper said.

The *Baltimore Sun* noted that neither the Democratic League, China's closest approach to a liberal party, nor the Communists, representing 140,000,000 Chinese, had anything to do with adopting the Constitution.

"Unanimity within the Kuomintang itself reflects a recent order from Chiang to his party to approve without amendment the draft constitution presented to it," the *Sun* said.

"Out of a desire, perhaps, to please the Americans as well as to gainsay the criticism of the parties which did not participate in the constitution-making Assembly, Chiang insisted on the more democratic procedures outlined previously in joint-party conferences," the paper continued.

In substance and on paper, the new constitution is worthy of high praise, the paper declared. "The interim government, however, will be held by the Kuomintang, which will control elections next fall as completely as those which resulted in the present Assembly. We may expect the same faces to appear in the equivalent offices under the new constitution," the paper thought.

The *Chicago Sun said* that the hopeful prospect of the Chinese people finally getting the democracy for which they long will not materialize as long as the Chinese Communists and progressives regard the constitution as illegal.

"Though the document approved on Christmas Day contains some questionable features, it is not an unqualified triumph for the right-wing extremists. Chiang used his personal prestige and power to push through a constitution that would gain world—especially American—approval," the *Sun* continued.

There remains a powerful clique which does not want self-government. There remain a powerful bureaucracy and a corrupt party machine that want most to perpetuate their own authority, the paper charged. "It is clear that whatever Chiang's personal intentions may be, the right wing of his party hopes to use the moderate constitution not as an instrument of democracy but as a means of securing continued American supply for the Kuomintang regime."

The *Sun* concluded by warning that "we should not be taken in, constitution or no constitution. We should not grant any economic aid until the conditions which President Truman stated a year ago and reaffirmed last week are met."

* * *

TRUMAN'S STATEMENT

THE *St. Paul* (Minnesota) *Pioneer-Press* said: "President Truman has reaffirmed American policy for a unified and democratic China."

The paper interpreted Truman's statement as being a warning to the Kuomintang and a reassurance to the Communists, the Democratic League and other "dissident groups."

America wants a strong and friendly China that will contribute to the political stability, economic prosperity and peace of Asia and the world. "If the Chinese factions insist on shooting it out, that program will have to wait," the *Pioneer-Press* said.

The *Norfolk Virginian Pilot* advocated vigorous and more positive measures in China. "If this government, unilaterally, is to succeed in its role as a peace-maker, both factions must be convinced that they can get no help from us for a China sundered by civil war."

The *Kansas City Star* said that the President's statement was "temperate in tone and factual in content." The President reaffirmed our determination to support the best interests of the Chinese people as a whole, in line with the common policy announced on behalf of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. "About the only hopeful sign in China at the moment is that we have not given up hope."

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What Chinese Papers Say...

THE Constitution of the Republic of China passed by Christmas Day by the National Assembly at Nanking was focal point of general discussion by editorial writers of the Chinese press last week.

CONSTITUTION

THE *Ta Kung Pao* said the document is "far from being an idealistic one, judging from the letter and the spirit therein," but on the whole when compared to the Covenant of the Tutelary Period and the May 5, 1936 Draft Constitution, it nevertheless is more progressive.

The independent paper pointed out that since the Constiution was drawn and adopted under the one-party rule of the Kuomintang, the party's platform and political theories have vastly dominated the entire document. However, it added, it also must be pointed out that the principles regarding organization of the Central Government in which a balance and check system is adopted, the fundamental freedoms of the individual, and the provision on local goverment in which governors and magistrates are to be elected by the people, are both progresive and sound despite many other defects.

"The paramount defect, however, does not lie with the Constitution itself," the paper said, "but in the fact that the Chinese Communists did not participate in the National Assembly. The very fact that a full-scale civil war was raging while the law of the nation was adopted, makes it less dignified and solemn.

"We hope that with the aid of the Constitution China can set the house in order, but we would hate to see the present deadlock develop into a War of the Constitution in the future," the paper concluded.

On the same topic the government-dominated *Sin Wan Pao* declared that "the adoption of the Constitution which will be enforced on December 25, 1947 was one of the most outstanding developments to date and December 25, 1946 will become the greatest day to be remembered since the birth of the Republic."

With all the elections for delegates and the President of the Republic, the establishment of a new National Assembly and the enforcement of the Constitution, the year 1947 will be a busy 12 months and also a "political year," the paper said. "We hope, however, that henceforth China will be a country governed by law and not by individuals," it added.

"The fundamental law of this country is now made and the foundation for a democratic political structure established," the *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, Kuomintang organ, averred, adding, "All that the Kuomintang has struggled for during the past 50 years has at last materialized on that eventful day, December 25, 1946."

"Though the Communists did not participate in the National Assembly, their seats were reserved for them," the paper said. "Further, judging from the fact that the assembly was attended by representatives of all parties, professions, races, classes and regions except for the Communists and a number of third party delegates, it was plain that the NA was a nationwide and representative democratic body. The way the delegates engaged themselves in many a hot debate in the process of adopting the draft was also an illustration of the spirit of democracy and freedom," the Kuomintang organ said.

The *Wen Wei Pao*, in enumerating the accomplishments of the National Assembly, said that nothing fundamentally important, such as articles concerning civil liberties, relationship between the Legislative and Executive Yuans, and between the local governments and the Central Government that were stipulated in the original draft, has been changed.

Looking into the new year, the liberal paper observed that the National Government has decided to continue fighting for another year, as was seen in the announcements made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at the inauguration of the National Assembly and General Chen Cheng at the close of the assembly.

The Generalissimo said the Constitution would be enforced six months after it was adopted while General Chen predicted that the government could crush the Communists before December 25, 1947, the day on which the Constitution is to be enforced.

Therefore, the life expectancy of the Constitution will only be one year since one year hence the delegates, who are to remain as delegates before the next convocation of the National Assembly, can then easily revoke all that has been passed and return the Constitution to its old form, as drafted on May 5, 1936, the *Wen Wei Pao* said.

The paper further charged that "the passing of a superficially democratic but impractical Constitution was a move of the Kuomintang to revive negotiaitons with the Communists, to retain General Marshall as mediator, and to disintegrate the solidarity between the Communists and the third parties. In short, it is to kill two birds with one stone."

INDO-CHINA

COMMENTING on the situation in Indo-China, the pro-Kuomintang *Shun Pao* said it was surprised that "the Fourth French Republic cannot accept the comparatively mild terms of the so-called Annamite National Front Government," but instead the French chose "bloodshed to assert themselves in that country."

The *Shun Pao* said that no matter what attitude the Chinese Government is going to adopt regarding the renewed fighting in Indo-China, the Chinese people cannot be neutral in the conflict. "The Indo-Chinese have for decades been maltreated by the French," the paper charged.

Veterans Get Repaid For Fighting War

WHAT is usually termed "veterans' benefits" is expected to raise the cost of World War II for the Allied nations while they will be in the act of trying to make up in some way for the danger and inconveniences undergone by their young men and women who wore the uniform to defend their country.

Britain has appropriated nearly US$3,000,000,000 worth of sterling to start her program of veteran aid, while the United States Congress recently voted US$2,431,000,000 to pay enlisted men in lieu of terminal leave. Russia paid nearly US$800,000,000 worth of rubles to disabled veterans in 1944 and increased her 1945 budget by US$400,000,000 to cover veterans' benefits.

Benefits to families and dependents of servicemen of World War II will be paid for many years to come. A vivid example of how these payments can stretch in to the years is the case of a veteran of the War of 1812 who got his last pension payment early this year. Some payments for service in the last war will project into 1999.

Britain, making provisions for 5,000,000 veterans, grants eight weeks' leave with pay and allowances, an outfit of civilian clothes; a private with three years overseas service gets US$383 if single and US$472 if married with one child. A major gets US$1170 and US$1299 respectively. Unemployment benefits are paid at US$4.80 per week for single men; and US$8 for married men, for 26 weeks. No loans are granted but veterans who want to reestablish businesses get US$800. A veteran is guaranteed employment "where reasonable and practicable," and cannot displace a worker with seniority. Educational benefits are extended to those whose studies were interrupted by war, while disabled veterans get special training.

Russia devotes major attention to jobs for its veterans. Since labor shortage in the country is severe, the Soviet Union assures jobs to all veterans within a month of discharge. Local authorities and factory managers must provide veterans with prewar positions, but reinstatement is voluntary.

Housing occupied before induction is returned to all veterans, and wartime occupants have to move out. In devastated areas needy vets receive loans of US$1000 to US$2000, repayable in five or 10 years, for home construction and repair. Privates get one year's pay for each year's service, sergeants get six months, while officers average about three. Disabled veterans get pensions from 50 to 100 percent of their pre-war wages. Two-thirds of Russia's veterans are capable of limited work and 81 percent of these are already gainfully employed. A private with four years in the army gets US$200, a sergeant US$720, a captain US$1700 and a colonel US$2400.

In Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary, veterans get privileges in the land distribution that is part of the post-war agrarian reforms.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Seventy-one persons were killed and 15 injured in what was described as the most disastrous day of mishaps in the history of China's civil aviation when two CNAC and one CATC planes crashed here on Christmas Day while trying to land in heavy fog. After an on-the-spot investigation into the causes of the crack-ups was conducted by the Ministry of Communications, Minister Yu Ta-wei was reported to have said that the crashes were due to a sudden change in the weather and imperfect airfield equipment.

* * *

Deportation of 100 out of the 500 Chinese who recently landed in the Philippines without proper permission was ordered last week by the immigration authorities. The rest were permitted to stay because they have business connections or families in the islands. Meanwhile, a number of Indian followers of the late Chandra Bose, leader of the Japanese-sponsored India Independence Movement, was also reported to be leaving the islands as deportees.

* * *

After considering a petition by more than 1,000 Chinese stallholders the Manila Court temporarily enjoined the Finance Department from carrying out its order declaring all market stalls vacant as of January 1, 1947. It was reported the Finance Department decree might be declared invalid by the court, while the liberal *Philippines Liberty News* told its countrymen that "when we insist on being treated by the white man on a basis of equality, it is but just that we should accord the same treatment to other races."

* * *

The Tientsin *Yih Shih Pao* reported last week that several American Marines under the influence of liquor fatally beat up a 53-year-old Chinese worker, whose "ear was also cut off by a pocket knife." It was also reported a Peking University girl student was criminally assaulted by two Marines in a park in Peiping while on her way home after a movie.

* * *

Ten of the 12 newspapers in Nanking were forced to suspend publication last weekend when their printing staffs walked out in the thick of a labor-management dispute. The Social Affairs Bureau has been attempting to bring about a settlement.

* * *

The Military Court investigating the Kiangwan ammunition dump explosion last week sentenced depot chief Fu Chih-ming to a prison term of from 10 years to life, depending upon the final decision of the highest military authorities at Nanking. Lt.-Gen. Fu Wen, commander of the 1st Supply District, and Mao Sheng-hua, chief of the Munition Department, were relieved of their posts.

* * *

Soviet military authorities have placed sentinels at Shihho, 35 miles northeast of Dairen and three miles southwest of Nationalist-held Pulantien, according to the *Hsin Min Pao* last week. The paper also alleged that 200 Soviet planes have landed on a Shihho airfield held by the Chinese Communists.

* * *

Soviet Russia acted within its legal right in refusing to allow an American businessman and two newspapermen to enter Dairen recently, a U.S. State Department official said last week. It was earlier reported the State Department declared it did not attach any significance to the incident.

American Marine surplus supplies at Chinwangtao and Peitaiho will be taken over by the Chinese authorities when the First Marine Division leaves those ports early this years for the U.S., according to the Catholic *Yih Shih Pao* last week.

* * *

HK$10,000 or the equivalent of about US$2,000 has been paid by the Hongkong Government as compensation to the family of the peanut hawker killed during the police raid on Kowloon recently. The policeman, Syed, charged with manslaughter, was discharged by the Hongkong Court last week when the jury of seven failed to agree on a verdict. However, Syed will face assault charges.

* * *

Eleven Imperial Japanese families were abolished last week when 52 princes and princesses stepped down to become commoners and were given "next spring" as the deadline to adjust themselves to their new environment. The *United Press* considers this "a major feature of Japan's new constitution, which also abolishes the peerage."

* * *

The Japanese Katakura Raw Silk Company has announced plans for the distribution of a new improved breed of silkworm eggs, known as "Bunka," which spins a filament superior to the types produced during the war. Altogether 2,500,000 grams of the eggs will be available for distribution in time for the 1947 spring hatching season, the company stated.

* * *

Wives and dependents of U.S. Marine officers and non-commissioned officers have been permitted by Navy Secretary James Forrestal to join their husbands and fathers stationed in China.

* * *

Goods valued at CNC$10,000,000 stolen from the holds of the s.s. Staghound of the American Dollar Line were recovered last week by the Port of Shanghai Readjustment Commission police. Two of three suspects have been arrested. The police are making further investigation to determine whether the goods were stolen or smuggled.

* * *

French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet, accompanied by High Commissioner Admiral T. d'Argenlieu, last week began on-the-spot investigations of the Indo-China situation as French troops fanned out through the northern states against increasing opposition from the Vietnam nationalists. While greeting the minister, delegates from the Indo-Chinese and French population presented a petition asking for the removal of the high commissioner, who was charged with responsibility for the new flare-up.

* * *

A new method to diagnose cancer reportedly has been discovered by Soviet scientist A. Potosky, who reports success in more than 400 cases. The method includes the testing of the blood of the person suspected of suffering from cancer after it has been exposed to ultraviolet rays.

* * *

Courses in logic and psychology will be added to the curriculum of more than 200 secondary schools in the 12 main cities of the Soviet Union, Radio Moscow reported last week. The report said it is hoped that within four years all Soviet secondary school children will be taking these two heavy subjects which so far have been taught chiefly in colleges in the rest of the world.

China Students Protest Attack On Peita Girl

CHINESE students in Peiping, Shangahi and Tientsin expressed their protest to the reported raping by two United States Marines in Peiping on Christmas Day of a Chinese girl student of the National Peita University last week.

Students of Chinan, Chiaotung, Fuh Tan and Tung Chi Universities joined in a strike to express indignation at the "atrocious actions" of American armed forces in China.

Meetings preceded the strikes. At these meetings student representatives debated their course of action. The majority carried the slogan "American Forces, Leave China."

In Peiping, *United Press* reported, from 10,000 to 15,000 university students on December 30 staged a demonstration, demanding withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from China. Among the slogans: "Your job is finished—go home. We don't want you here," and "China is not a colony of the United States."

In Peiping on the day of the demonstration Marine personnel were ordered to stay off the streets, and the Marine command significantly announced that Marine dependents would be authorized to come to China in the near future.

Handbills were passed out by the student demonstrators in Peiping. They said, in part: "Americans claim they are here to unite China, but the facts are that the Americans' long stay in China has only impeded the unification of China.... We got rid of the Japanese. Now we have the Americans. We doubt if the Americans are any better for China than the Japanese invaders."

Generalissimo's Order Of Pay Hike Approved

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Kai-shek's order for increase of the pay of all civil servants was approved by the Executive Yuan last week and will take effect as from December, 1946. The rates of pay vary according to localities, the highest being 1,100 times the basic pay, plus a living allowance of CNC)170,000, in Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin and Tihua.

The lowest rate is to be found in Szechuen, Kweichow, Ninghsia, Tsinghai: 500 times plus CNC(18,000.

In Taiyuan, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Paoting, Hangchow, Chinkiang, Suchang, Wusih, Hsuchow, Hofei, Anking, Wuhu, Amoy, Changteh, Manchuria and Sinkiang the rate is 950 times, plus CNC$140,000.

In Wuhan, Canton, Kweilin, Changsha, Hengyang, Kunming, Kaifeng, Chengchow, Sian, Lanchow, Chiuchuan, Foochow, Kangting, Kweisui, Kalgan, Sining, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Shantung, Shansi, Hopei and Jehol: 750 times plus CNC$110,000.

In Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Lihsi, Kansu, Honan, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Fukien, Skiang, Suiyuan, and Chahar: 600 times plus CNC$90,000.

Who's Who in China

HSU SHIH-PING, army officer; born at Yunghsien, Szechuen, February 8, 1898; graduated from Tokyo Normal College, 1927; later from Japan's Military School for Officers; after serving in Chinese Army for several years, attended Chinese

Lieut.-Gen. HSU SHIH-PING

(徐思平字孝国)

Military Academy for General Officers; professor mathematics at National Normal College, Chengtu, Szechuen, and principal of Chungking Union Middle School, 1923-26; commander, Artillery Corps of the 24th National Army, 1929-33; head of Bureau of Military Affairs, Garrison Command for Szechuen and Sikang, 1934-37; later made investigation trip to Europe; conscription superintendent, Kwei-Sui and Lu-Fu areas, Szechuen; chief of staff, Szechuen Provincial Bureau of Conscription and Military Training; head, Bureau of Conscription of Ministry of War and subsequently promoted to vice Minister of Conscription, 1940-46; now head of Bureau of Conscription, Ministry of National Defense; concurrently, lecturer at Military Academy for General Officers and Central Political Institute; with rank of lieutenant general he is holder of Star Medal, 2nd Class; Victory Medal, and Loyalty Medal from National Government; author of Conscription Administration in China and My View of Life (series of lectures delivered at National Northeast University, Santai, Szechuen while calling upon students to join the army, 1943;) address: Bureau of Conscription, Ministry of National Defense, Nanking.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GENERAL CHEN CHENG, China's Chief of Staff, last week told National Assembly delegates that the Nationalist troops will be able to crush the Communist forces within a year, adding that Manchuria should come under complete government domination.

* * *

SANGUAN TOLARAK, Siamese Ambassador, last week presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek in a brief ceremony. The ambassador, in presenting his letters of credence, emphasized the friendly ties between the two nations, which had been further strengthened by the recent Sino-Siamese Pact of Friendship.

* * *

CHANG HSUEH-LIANG the "Young Marshal, may be given an important post in Nationalist-held Manchuria, according to Peiping's *World Daily News* last week. His brother, Chang Hsueh-sze, at present is a general of the Communist 8th Route Army and has repeatedly demanded his brother's release.

* * *

DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART, U.S. Ambassador, paid a visit to Mayor Tu Chien-shih of Tientsin last week during the ambassador's trip to the port. The two reportedly discussed the local situation for an hour.

* * *

TING KWEI-TANG, Commissioner of Customs, last week charged by an ex-employee of the Customs of collaboration with the Japanese while Superintendent of Customs during the occupation of Shanghai. Further investigation into the case will be carried out by the court.

* * *

GEN. CHANG CHUN, Governor of Szechuen, jut back from the United States, last week was the target of Nanking petitioners who posted posters all over the capital urging he be removed as governor. One poster suggested Dr. H. H. Kung, former finance minister, as Chang's successor.

* * *

DR. O. S. LIEU, CNRRA's director of operations, last week declared that the most outstanding misconception of CNRRA regional offices throughout the country is that CNRRA headquarters possesses "boundless wealth." Dr. Lieu said he had advised many regional directors to cut down expenses but increase the amount of supplies to be transported to the starving.

* * *

SHEN TSUNG-LIEN, China's special envoy to Nepal, India, last week entrained for Calcutta, whence he will return to China by air.

* * *

VICE ADMIRAL GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, French High Commissioner to Indo-China, arrived at Saigon, where he was greeted by his deputy commissioner, General Valluy, the commander-in-chief of the French naval forces, Admiral Pierre Auboyneau, and the commander-in-chief of the air forces, General Andrieux.

* * *

PANDIT NEHRU, vice president of the Indian interim government, was struck in the face by a stone thrown from a crowd last week while addressing a meeting in East Bengal. Nehru was on his way to meet Mahatma Gandhi, with whom he conferred this week in an attempt to solve the Hindu-Moslem differences.

* * *

MAO TUNG, Chinese writer, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Moscow last week upon the invitation of the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The couple was met by representatives of the society at the airport.

* * *

WINSTON CHURCHILL, former British Prime Minister, sent "warm greetings" to Premier Stalin, whom he addressed as "my wartime comrade," on the latter's 67th birthday. Stalin thanked him for his good wishes.

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN disclosed last week that negotiations for a settlement of outstanding Lend-Lease accounts is "actively in progress" with Norway, Holland, Greece and South Africa. He also said that Russia has also been approached to start such negotiations, but so far without result. China is to commence installment repayments in July 1947.

* * *

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, widow of President Roosevelt, who was involved in an automobile accident in which she was injured, was subpoenaed last week to appear January 8, 1947, before the New York Court, which will then determine whether her driver's license will be revoked, suspended or continued. The former first lady has retained her driver's license since the accident last August which resulted from her dozing at the wheel.

* * *

HENRY A. WALLACE former Secretary of Commerce, editorialized in his *New Republic* magazine that U.S. labor should have a cost of living bonus which should be added to a guaranteed annual minimum wage. He also urged both labor and management to give up the law of the jungle and discipline themselves in collective bargaining.

* * *

DEAN ACHESON, acting U.S. Secretary of State, said last week that the United States Government did not recognize any territorial claims by any nation in the Antarctic and reserved the right to contend such claims in the future.

* * *

ELLIOT ROOSEVELT, son of the late President, has returned from his six-week visit to Russia during which he saw Generalissimo Stalin at the Kremlin. Upon arrival at New York Roosevelt said, "I still adhere to my father's ideas and ideals."

* * *

Senator Wayne Morse, returning from a six-week tour of Europe and the Middle East, declared that the American foreign policy must be supported and strengthened in order to win the peace and avoid another war. Morse said the last war had driven the defeated European ideologies underground.

* * *

SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY last week urged the new U.S. Congress speedily to provide for someone to govern the country if the atomic bomb should kill the president, cabinet and members of Congress. He urged his fellow Congressmen to take to heart the lesson from atom-bombed Hiroshima, asking, "What do you suppose happened to the legislators at Hiroshima?"

* * *

DR. EDOUARD BENES, President of Czechoslovakia, in his Christmas message to the nation said that "there would be no great world war in our times." Benes said the world is eagerly awaiting the peace treaty with Germany, which "must show repentance if she wishes to be treated in a humanitarian manner."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Ray Of Hope

THE CONQUEROR COMES TO TEA *by John LaCerda. Published by Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick,* 1946. 224 *pp.*, US$2.75. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

IT is pleasant indeed to come upon a note of optimism among the unhappy commentaries on the state of the world today. "It will shock a good many persons, but the stark reality is that the new Japan can become a friend and ally of the United States." We are grateful to Mr. LaCerda for these encouraging words with which he launches himself on a first-hand description of Japan today.

On the whole, the author approves of the way in which the occupation forces are coping with the problem of rejuvenating Japan. He also sees many shortcomings. It is evident from this book, if it was not before, that MacArthur is personally no favorite of the press. Aside from the irritating publicity angle, the most serious criticism LaCerda levels at the general is that he is inclined to be overbearing in his methods.

An interesting cross-section of public opinion is presented in excerpts from letters which passed through the hands of the censors; some are favorable, some unfavorable to the occupation forces. It is evident that behind the cooperative attitude of the Japanese lie hidden thoughts. Power groups will unquestionably try to reestablish themselves when the allies pull out; it is a question of so strengthening popular sentiment that the militarists will be unable to do so. Along with practically every other writer on the subject of Japan, LaCerda is all for a long period of occupation.

A great deal is said on the subject of undesirable individuals who are still countenanced in the government in spite of more than a suspicion of war guilt. It is difficult to understand why this has been permitted, or how they can possibly do more good than harm. Many militarists have been elected to the Diet. "Every candidate for the new Diet, of whom there are over 3,000, has been screened for affiliation with militarism and ultranationalism," MacArthur declared. Yet not two months later he was forced by public opinion to disqualify Hatoyama.

As for the all important question of what to do with the emperor, the author seems willing to endorse SCAP's policy in this respect. He sees the advantages of retaining Hirohito, and apparently hopes that the Japs can be educated to such an extent that they will reject him when the time comes to choose. Along with most other commentators, LaCerda sees the emperor as a personal nonentity, rather on the pleasant side, but perfectly convenient as a tool for anyone who is able to use him.

We have heard much about the moral corruption of our soldiers stationed in Japan. Unhappily, it sounds as if there has been little exaggeration. Among other things, this book contains an interesting passage on "Papa-san," Japan's prosperous king of sin. Needless to say, many charges of lawlessness have been exaggerated: "Most of the soldiers are reported to have been criminals in America. They therefore are scamps toward women. People say that in Asahikawa not a single day passes without three or five bodies of women being found without any clothes on." Such wild statements can be found in many letters.

Whether or not one agrees with the author's opinions, this book is well worth reading if only for the first hand information and impressions presented. It is a thoughtful piece of writing in the best reportorial style. Not having been in Japan before the war, Mr. LaCerda may lack background knowledge. He also lacks prejudices, one way or the other. He is to be congratulated on a detached point of view.

Farmer's View

A FEW BRASS TACKS *by Louis Bromfield. Published by Harper, New York & London,* 1946. 302 *pp.*, US$2.75. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

MANY things change a man, and it looks like gardening and farming do too. Here is novelist Bromfield, now a gentleman-farmer, having his say on the state of the world. This is his second escape from fiction. The first, "Pleasant Valley," was a novelist's book about farming. "A Few Brass Tacks" is an amateur farmer's on world affairs and this "Age of Irritation"—patents probably pending.

To Bromfield agriculture is the cornerstone of a healthy world which has never yet really known a surplus. It is his panacea for an ailing universe. He would like to mechanize the farm and decentralize industry. Mechanization seems likely to mean the opposite of one of the things he seems to want—putting more people on the farm. Decentralizing industry may be much more complex than he is ready to admit, complex but probably not impossible.

Much of what Bromfield has to say will, and probably already has been, attacked both from the left and the right. Some of his economic thinking on foreign trade and money may have more than two feet planted in midair. His brand of world politics is a mixture of realism — the American obsession in world affairs—a new brand of geopolitics and hopes for an eventual world federation. This would come through final union of a world split into an Anglo-Saxon and a Russian-European-Asian federations.

It may be an exact forecast of things to come. It may be just wishful thinking. But every man, even an author, is entitled to his own opinions. It they are original and thought-provoking the readers are the gainers, whatever grains of truth there be in it. This is one of such books.

FIELD MARSHAL BERNARD MONTGOMERY will discuss a plan for 20 years' peace when he visits Moscow shortly, according to the London Sunday paper *People* last week. His visit is being made at Marshal Vasilevsky's invitation, sent last October, and repeating the invitation extended by Stalin at the Potsdam Conference.

• • •

GEN. E. A. CRAIG, who recently was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, is coming from the United State to take up his new post as assistant commanding officer of the First U.S. Marine Division at Tientsin.

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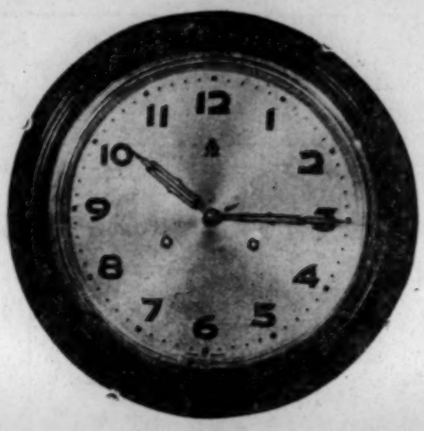

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TIME TABLE

4	72	6	8	78	2	10	12	車次 TRAIN NO.	1	5	77	7	71	3	9	11
I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI 北站 NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A 無錫 WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A 丹陽 TANYANG D		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
WUSIH 無錫	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.
NANKING 南京	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.

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TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.09	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A 嘉興 KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.
KASHING 嘉興	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.

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